

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDONER NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3378.—VOL. CXXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1904

WITH SUPPLEMENT: THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN. SIXPENCE.

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BRITAIN IN JAPAN'S SERVICE: EMBARKATION OF THE ENGLISH CREWS ON BOARD THE NEWLY PURCHASED JAPANESE CRUISERS AT GENOA.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT GENOA.

The new Argentine cruisers "Moreno" and "Rivadavia," purchased by Japan and renamed "Kusuga" and "Nissin," are now proceeding to the Far East by way of Gibraltar, and it is believed they will round Cape Horn. They are navigated by British crews, and our Artist states that they left Genoa on January 9 under the British merchant flag.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

St. Petersburg is not pleased with us. A week or two ago there was a surprising mildness in the Russian comments on our diplomacy. We were credited with the most excellent intentions; and it was expected that Japan would be brought by us to see what a nice, kind, reasonable spirit animated Russian policy in Manchuria and elsewhere. But Japan refuses to see it; and so St. Petersburg hints that we are perfidious counsellors after all. For a moment the simple, trusting Slav was taken in. He thought we had abandoned our traditional guile, and had decided to cultivate righteousness, which is another term for anything that pleases him. But, of course, the obstinacy of the Japanese must be our work. Left to themselves, they would not have ventured to resist the civilising mission of Russia. It is true that they show not the smallest disposition to call upon us to fight their battles. But that is part of the artful game. St. Petersburg feels that its faith in human nature has been grossly played upon.

British sympathies are rather severely lectured at home for their inclination towards Japan. It is not suggested that they would be better employed on the other side. The complaint is that they do not sufficiently consider how disquieting it will be for neutrals in Asia, whether fortune smile on Russ or Jap. If they would only examine the problem all round they would be paralysed by its dangerous possibilities. The popular imagination has never yet been able to appreciate more than one contingency at a time; hence the philosopher's misgivings about national decadence. He is further disturbed by the affluence of detail with which the newspapers have described the royal visit to Chatsworth. This appeals to that "increasing love of spectacular display" which is one of our gravest symptoms. Pantomimes are still going on; so is Australian cricket; and when the King went shooting there was a large crowd of spectators. Such a conjunction of portents seems to make the philosopher unhappy. Perhaps he would feel a little better if the newspapers left off giving the news. If we had no chance of reading about the King's "bag," or of looking at pictures of it in the illustrated papers, we might lose all sense of proportion in the world's affairs as completely as the philosopher.

"Oh, Jonathan!" When I heard this exclamation in the theatre one afternoon this week, I thought of Mrs. Craigie's admonition to dramatists and actors to practise simplicity. If a gentleman's name is Jonathan, and a lady is very much in love with him, it seems natural that she should address him thus. But this was no ordinary Jonathan; it was Dean Swift. I question whether that morose genius invited such familiarity from man or woman. Vanessa would call him Cadmus, no doubt; and Stella may have been quite fearless with her Presto. But Jonathan? It is simple enough; and yet it sounds incongruous. It was a queer afternoon I spent with the Dean. He gave a party in London, and Congreve was there, and Gay, who left early on the plea that he had work. The witty Dean said the work would make Rich (the theatrical manager) gay, and Gay rich. There was a Dutch Envoy who remarked that the author of "The Beggar's Opera" was *toujours gai*. The Dean twitted Congreve about "The Way of the World," and Congreve retorted that the author of "A Tale of a Tub" would find his tub a *cul-de-sac*. I daresay the wits of that period tossed off these brilliant things as easily as we remark to one another every morning in winter, "How are you? Beastly day!" But they scarcely seem to conform to Mrs. Craigie's standard of nature.

Does my memory play me tricks, or did a certain lady write a comedy called, "The Wisdom of the Wise," in which some half-dozen men sat in a row, and talked as no men ever talked before or since? Did she think this natural? If we are to have nothing but pure nature in stage dialogue, the characters must either be dumb, or converse in that sparkling style in which, as I have said, we indicate to one another our opinion of the weather. Dialogue, my dear Mrs. Craigie, in books and plays is a most artificial convention. You have laid down the axiom that in actual life people who feel acutely say little or nothing about it. True! but how is this to be reconciled with the drama? On the stage they must say a great deal about it. Maeterlinck once had the notion that the jealous man in a play should hold his tongue instead of raving like Othello. He forgot that it was Othello's business to say what the jealous man thinks. That is the function of the drama: it puts our thoughts, instincts, passions into words we should never speak, but should like to use, supposing we ever felt the need of them. When Juliet breaks forth in the frankness of rapture, there must be young hearts in the theatre which sing in unison with that glorious rhetoric, although they would deny that they ever thought of such a thing. And so the dramatist who has to make his

characters speak their minds to listeners who habitually conceal their own out of diffidence, or social convention, or what not, is constantly met by the criticism that his dialogue is unnatural.

It is unnatural at times, perhaps, because the situation defies anything like ordered speech. In the Swift play that afternoon Vanessa flung herself at the Dean's head, as she did in the true story. How ought a woman to speak who flings herself at a man's head without forfeiting her own respect or his? It seems a trifle difficult. If the man were willing, it might be simpler; but the Dean raised obstacles. In Mrs. Margaret Woods' fine story, "Esther Vanhomrigh," Vanessa's desperate love-making was really pathetic and not undignified, although one suspects that in the actual scene it had a little pathos, but no dignity whatever. It is the business of art to dignify emotions of which we have reason to be ashamed. Poor Vanessa did not shine on the stage, I fear; and the Dean seemed to be a weak creature, always getting into scrapes with women. That may have been the reason why Vanessa ventured to call him Jonathan. According to the evidence, he bullied every woman until she lay at his feet. There was a fierce command in his eyes which none could resist. He hectored one high-spirited girl until she left the room in tears rather than sing to him. When they met again she was all submissive good-humour; and from that moment he treated her with marked consideration. Put all that on the stage, and it would be scouted as incredible and monstrous. So I suppose that if Swift had to be dramatised at all it was necessary to call him Jonathan; although one could have spent an afternoon more pleasantly in different company.

Last week I deplored the milking of cows by labour-saving machinery as an offence to poetry and legend. Comes a letter from the Rev. Dr. Stevens, of Tudlow, Herts, who says: "Will you permit a country rector to state that constant milking permanently cripples the right hand?" The poet clearly had that in his mind when he described the priest all shaven and shorn, who performed the nuptials of the man who was tattered and torn with the maiden all forlorn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn. Why was she all forlorn? Because her right hand was crippled; and therefore she was glad to take the stranger, despite the condition of his wardrobe. And the priest, you may be sure, condoled with her, and expressed the hope that science would soon relieve all milkmaids from an occupation so disastrous. "The index finger," proceeds Dr. Stevens, "gets enlarged and cannot be moved from an arched shape. The tips of the fingers get hardened, and tend to lose power of grip." Now you see why the cow with the crumpled horn does not mind the substitution of the electrical apparatus for the milkmaid. That cow has a tender heart, and rejoices to think that there will be no more crooked fingers. So do I, and so, I trust, does Mr. Thomas Hardy, although he has left off writing tales of milkmaids, and has taken to plays about Napoleon in eighteen acts.

Strange that down to our time should have survived the ballad of the milkmaid who said that her face was her fortune, and showed no disappointment when the admiring inquirer would not take it. "Nobody axed you, Sir," she said. That has become proverbial as an expression of rustic independence. Would she have been so saucy if her right hand had lost its power of grip? For her repartee argued a readiness to box the gentleman's ears if he had tried to kiss her; and unless she had practised boxing with the left hand this would have been difficult. I submit this point with diffidence to agricultural experts.

We can all enter into the sorrows of Werther. He has been telling the *Daily Mail* that Charlotte, who is unmarried this time, has treated him shamefully. They were engaged five years, and then she threw him over. It is not suggested that she yielded to rival blandishments; she was simply tired of him. He did not try to shame her callous heart with the spectacle of "his body borne before her on a shutter." But when his woes are served up at breakfast in the *Daily Mail*, I sadly fear that, like the other Charlotte, she goes on cutting bread and butter. Nay, she has even written a letter which ends with the biting sarcasm: "He seems worse than he was five years ago." Decidedly worse, I should say, when he turns his grief into "copy" that it may be sold for a half-penny. Time was when he would have been content to spout Tennyson—

Falser than all fancy fathoms, falser than all songs
have sung!

But his eagerness to thrust his case upon a million newspaper-readers does indicate that "love of spectacular display" which is said to be a national danger. Luckily it has its corrective in the calm of the lady who endured him for five years. I am inclined to think that her attitude will save the country. But that may be undue optimism.

THE POSITION OF KOREA.

BY ANGUS HAMILTON.

The position of Korea in regard to the questions in dispute between Russia and Japan is a hopeless one. Unfortunately the Government of the Hermit Kingdom is powerless to prevent either the advance of Russia or the steady spread of Japanese influence. She possesses neither army nor navy which can be put to any practical use, while she is in that position in which a country is placed when unable to raise its voice upon its own behalf. Korea is the helpless, hapless sport of Japanese caprice or Russian lust, and it is almost impossible to contemplate without concern the ultimate fate of the little kingdom.

Korea is quite destitute of any form of constitutional government. Indeed, the qualities of government there may be described as benevolently despotic. The reins of authority are concentrated in the hands of the Emperor, who administers the functions of his office with the assistance of a Council of Ministers. Life in Korea is easy-going: the officials are corrupt; the administration of the laws is lax. Officers of every grade are underpaid, and officials resort to peculation of the Imperial funds or to the acceptance of bribes. There is very little public spirit in the Government, and individualism is not encouraged. The revenue of the country is derived from the proceeds of the maritime customs of Korea, presided over by Mr. MacLeavy Brown, C.M.G., and a staff of foreign assistants; from the sale of concessions, from which the Imperial Privy Purse receives an annual royalty; and from local taxation. Taxes indirect and direct are numerous, the people suffering no little misery in consequence of the many contributions to the Imperial exchequer, which drain their resources. In the main, Korea is an agricultural country, cereals, rice, beans, wheat, and barley forming the principal commodities of its export trade. Imports are confined to agricultural and mining supplies, and some cotton goods. The trade is with Japan in a large degree, with China in a lesser degree, with the world beyond these countries hardly at all. Korea is a land of great natural splendour. The mountain scenery is quite superb, and there are numerous spacious harbours. The rivers inland are unnavigable, except in a very few instances. The people are docile, without enterprise or ambition, preferring a state of idleness and peaceful seclusion to the notoriety which has now fallen upon their borders. The future of the country is uncertain. It contained some promise of development, but if war should break out in the end, it is not at all improbable that this prospect will be ruined through the anarchy and consequent upheaval of commercial interests which will follow in its train.

The army of Korea exists only in the imagination of Korean officialdom. It is a useless institution, but until quite lately not without a certain picturesque note in its attire. Now, however, the adoption of a foreign style of uniform has robbed the Korean soldier of his one claim to serious consideration, to which an Imperial decree, abolishing the top-knot throughout the service, has lent further emphasis. As worn to-day, the uniform comprises a blue cloth tunic with large brass buttons, blue breeches, leather shoes, and canvas gaiters. The regimental number decorates the shoulder-strap. Rifle, bayonet, and waistbelt with two ammunition-pouches are worn. A blanket, overcoat, water-bottle, and field-kit, weighing some twenty-eight pounds, are carried on active service. The uniform is fashioned upon the lines of the Japanese infantry model. The uniforms of the Imperial Bodyguard regiments were made at one time in France; since then, however, the military workshops in Japan have been responsible for the entire supply. The strength of the Korean army has been returned by an official of the Korean Legation in this country as fifty thousand men, which, in times of emergency, might be increased to one hundred thousand effective trained men. This is, unfortunately, nonsense, and as a point of fact the armed might of Korea would be routed utterly by a regiment of crossing-sweepers armed with broomsticks. Doubtless on paper the army of Korea might be given at fifty thousand men, since the greater the strength—on paper—the easier would it be for the Paymaster-in-Chief to the Forces to enrich himself. Apart from this consideration, the strength of the army of Korea might boast perhaps some ten thousand recruits, who, attracted, like every Korean, by the prospect of receiving something for nothing, would willingly accept the eight Korean cents pay a day, with uniform and rifle included, for the privilege of allowing the Government to consider them as soldiers. The regiments of the Imperial Guard, stationed in Seoul, the capital of the empire, do reveal a slight knowledge of foreign drill. It is, however, very limited, and in its execution singularly defective. Indeed, even in uniform of foreign style the appearance of these men upon parade needs only the commanding genius of the inimitable Mr. Dan Leno to impart to the scene an atmosphere of pantomime at once grotesque and finely humorous. Apart from the men, many of the officers have been trained in Japan, and throughout the service strong indications of Japanese influence may be observed. Moreover, it is difficult, with the reforms which have been introduced into the Korean army, to distinguish Korean from Japanese soldiers, the complexion, height, and general appearance of both being so similar. If anything, the Korean is the better looking as a man—the Japanese the more soldierly; but with that comparison there ceases to be any difference, the one being the half-brother of his comrade from across the sea.

The armament of Korea comprises an ill-assorted collection of weapons which ranges from the bows and arrows and the long, two-man, muzzle-loading length of iron piping of ancient days, to the modern Mauser with magazine attachment. There are many varieties of recent rifles in the Korean service, a complete list including examples of the Martini, Gras, Mauser, Berdan, and Murata rifles. There are also many smooth-bore, muzzle-loading muskets, which discharge a veritable arsenal of round solid-iron pellets. The navy is confined to a single steamer, formerly a coal-lighter.

PROGRESS OF THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

Oratory is quite eclipsed in interest by the publication of the correspondence between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain. On Oct. 22 the Duke suggested that local branches of the Liberal Unionist Association should not receive grants from the funds of the central body, if they declared in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Mr. Chamberlain expressed his astonishment that the Duke of Devonshire should be the first to propose the disruption of the Association because he feared that the opinion of the majority was against him. The chief object of the Association was to resist Home Rule, and Mr. Chamberlain did not see what other questions had to do with the organisation. He proposed, however, to hold a Liberal Unionist Conference in the spring to decide whether the majority agreed with him or with the Duke. The Duke replied that he had not suggested the breaking up of the Association, but he felt that neutrality on the fiscal question was difficult to preserve. Two months later Mr. Chamberlain complained of the Duke's advice to Liberal Unionist electors to vote against Tariff Reform candidates, and renewed his suggestion of a Conference. The Duke rejoined that the differences between him and Mr. Chamberlain were "not less vital than those which separated them from Mr. Gladstone in 1886." He thought the Association should be dissolved quietly without a meeting, but Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his determination to submit the issue to a vote.

Addressing the Birmingham Jewellers' Association, Mr. Chamberlain said he had been stigmatised as an intriguer by the patriotic Mr. Winston Churchill, but was not deterred from his policy of consolidating the Empire. He was a dreamer of dreams, no doubt. He dreamt of the Empire as a great self-sustaining confederation, and he also dreamt of it as sinking to a fifth-rate Power. Mr. Chamberlain repeated some of his familiar arguments for closer union with the Colonies.

At Manchester Mr. Balfour declared that the whole fiscal question needed to be more deeply considered. It was impossible to make drastic changes by a flood of Imperial sentiment, and the taxation of food could not be adopted until it formed part of a much wider settlement than was at present feasible. Mr. Balfour denied that he was a Protectionist, and maintained that the policy of the Government, by aiming at the reduction of hostile tariffs, approximated more nearly to the Free Trade ideal than our present system of free imports.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE WIDOW WOOS," AT THE HAYMARKET.

A very acceptable if unsophisticated piece of domestic comedy is Mrs. M. E. Francis' and Mr. Sydney Valentine's one-act play, "The Widow Woos," which now precedes the pretty vagaries of "Cousin Kate" at the Haymarket Theatre. One rather extravagant demand it makes on an audience's credulity, for it divides the stage between two interiors of adjacent cottages; but this dubious device may be forgiven in virtue of the homely fun with which a quaint courtship of neighbours is carried to its happy conclusion. It is the parson who suggests the match, and he tells the buxom widow that she must do the wooing. Yet, once the pair have performed mutual services, William, the bashful carpenter, is not over-backward, making a spy-hole to view his lady, and proposing through that medium. The only puzzled person is the widow's little son, who, as delightfully played by young Walter Cross, wonders why he is offered treacle-pudding on a week day. Every ounce of drollery is extracted out of the cheerful little idyll by Miss Mary Brough, a very bustling widow, and by Mr. Valentine, as much a master as ever of dry humour as of resonant rhetoric.

"SWIFT AND VANESSA," AT THE ROYALTY.

Few historical characters so baffle the psychologist as the great Dean of St. Patrick's: even expert biographers suspend judgment over the most ordinary details of Swift's private life—whether he had a passion or mere fancy for Esther Vanhomrigh; if he ever wedded his faithful Stella; what part, if any, madness or its anticipation played in his extraordinary relations with women. However piquant, then, the strange rivalry of Vanessa and Stella for his mature affections, this mysterious and reticent genius is the last person to shine as a hero of romantic drama. But Mr. Bartholeyns, in his play of "Swift and Vanessa," presented this week at Royalty matinées, recognises no such difficulties, and has solved to his own satisfaction all the problems of his subject's career. With the result that the savage ironist becomes an amiable, vacillating sentimental, ever asserting that the fear of insanity makes marriage for him impossible, yet continuing to flirt desperately with Vanessa and write the "little language" to MD. Stella being wooed as girl by a curate; Vanessa throwing herself at her Cadmus's feet; the London girl crushing her rival to limpness; Swift soothing Stella with a promise of formal marriage; Vanessa positively dying in the Dean's arms—these furnish scenes in an emotional drama nicely peppered with eighteenth-century phrases; and Mr. Beveridge proves a genial Swift, Miss Dora Barton a pretty but colourless Stella, and Mrs. Arthur Scaife a stage Vanessa.

"ALADDIN," AT THE KING'S THEATRE.

Amongst the numerous pantomimes offered to the playgoers of Greater London, "Aladdin," at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, holds deservedly high place. The management has contrived that amusing dialogue and pleasing music shall be wedged to brilliant dress and striking scene, without, on the one hand, detracting from the spectacle and, on the other, from the fun—a feat in itself. It is ably assisted in its desire to entertain by the members of its company, and notably by Miss Isa Bowman as the hero, Miss Bessie Allayne as Princess Badroulbadour, Mr. Tom Fancourt as Washee-Washee, and Mr. Fred Williams as the unctuous Widow Twankey.

The author, it should be noted, has defied tradition by disclosing the entrance to the magic cave by the famous "Open Sesame," instead of by the customary "Abracadabra"; but even the most captious could not resent this turning of the tables on the Forty Thieves, in face of the excellent entertainment provided. London pantomime-lovers might do worse than journey a little farther west than usual when next they seek an evening's amusement.

MUSIC.

At the Saturday Popular Concert on Jan. 9 the Kruse Quartet acquitted themselves well in the posthumous Quartet of Beethoven, Op. 130, especially in the Allegro Assai movement. Herr and Frau Dulong sang charmingly some duets of Brahms, Schumann, Saint-Saëns, and Rubinstein. The soloists were Professor Kruse and Mr. Percy Such, the violoncellist. There was a disappointment in the non-appearance of Mdlle. Teresa Carreno Tagliapietra, the daughter of Madame Carreno, who was to have made her début at the Saturday Popular Concerts. She was suddenly taken seriously ill, and her place was filled by Miss Mathilde Verne, who played Schumann's "Papillons" and a "Fantaisie Impromptu" of Chopin. Miss Mathilde Verne is an accomplished artist. On Monday Miss Katherine Goodson took Mdlle. Carreno Tagliapietra's place.

There are to be some interesting concerts at the end of January. On the 22nd of this month Miss Marie Hall will play violin concertos of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, and Tschaikowsky. On Jan. 29 M. Ysaye is to play a violin concerto of Beethoven, one of Saint-Saëns in B minor, and one of Mozart in E flat major.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CHATSWORTH.

The King's visit to the Duke of Devonshire's Derbyshire residence was somewhat marred by misty and rainy weather, despite which his Majesty enjoyed some shooting and Mr. Balfour some golf. On Jan. 7 the Queen paid a visit to Bakewell Workhouse, where her Majesty shook hands with the 160 old women in the infirmary and said some kindly words to each. The same evening at Chatsworth there was a memorable theatrical performance, given under the management of Mr. Leo Trevor, who has a great reputation as an organiser of such entertainments. The curtain rose at ten o'clock before a brilliant assemblage, all the gentlemen wearing their orders. Her Majesty was in black velvet with a diamond crown, and the Duchess of Devonshire wore white satin and a diamond tiara. Princess Henry of Pless opened the triple bill with a musical monologue entitled "The Eternal Feminine," in which she impersonated a Princess who was in love with an artist. The Princess's histrionic skill is considerable, and she was heartily applauded. A pantomime entitled "Cinderella and the Magic Slipper" gave the distinguished amateurs an opportunity for a great deal of amusing extravaganza. Mrs. Willie James impersonated Cinderella in a short pink frock and white pinafore, and, by a beautiful paradox, Miss Muriel Wilson and Princess Henry of Pless were the ugly sisters. In a musical sketch, "The Dancing



Photo, Herzog and Higgins.
THE MAHARAJA CHANDRA SHUN SHERE JUNG
RANA BAHADUR,
PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAUL.

"Girl and the Idol," Miss Muriel Wilson and Lady Maud Warrender brought the evening to a successful close.

By the death of Sir Albert Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., the Chapter of the

Heralds' College lost a member whose record is without parallel in its history. Sir Albert, who was born on April 16, 1816, was appointed Fitzalan Pursuivant of Arms Extraordinary on June 27, 1837, and was on duty at the Coronation of Queen Victoria.

In August of 1838 he took his seat with the Chapter of the Heralds' College as Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms; and afterwards held office as Gentleman Usher of

the Scarlet Rod and Brunswick Herald of the Order of the Bath; Lancaster Herald; Registrar and Secretary to the Order of the Bath; Norfolk Herald Extraordinary; Registrar of the Heralds' College; Registrar to the Order of the Star of India, and to the Order of the Indian Empire; King of Arms to the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and Garter Principal King of Arms. This latter office he held in succession to Sir Charles George Young, who had succeeded his father, Sir William Woods, K.H., in 1842, and retained until the time of his death. Illness necessitated Sir Albert's absence from the Coronation of King Edward and Queen

Alexandra, but he was, of course, consulted as to the preparations for that event. He was attached to the Garter Missions for the investiture of King Christian IX. of Denmark, of King Leopold II. of Belgium, of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, of King Humbert of Italy, of King Alfonso XII. of Spain, and of King Albert of Saxony. He was knighted in 1869; received

distinguished Frenchman would "have the air of having assassinated his father."

The election of Mr. Harry Trelawney Eve for Mid-Devon adds yet another lawyer to the members of the House of Commons. Mr. Eve, who was born on Oct. 13, 1856, the son of a merchant of Jamaica, was educated privately, and at Exeter College, Oxford. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1881, he has an extensive practice at the Chancery Bar, much of it in company-law cases, and is leading counsel in Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady's court. He took silk in 1895, and was elected a Bencher of his Inn four years later. His return in the Liberal interest does not alter the balance of the parties.

The Rev. Latimer Neville, sixth Baron Braybrooke, who died on Jan. 12, lived to celebrate the completion of his half-century of office as Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, thus rivalling Dr. Routh, formerly President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Lord Braybrooke was born in 1827, and was educated at Eton and at Magdalene, where he was placed in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos in 1849, and of which he was later elected a Fellow. In 1860 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University; from 1887 to 1895 Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of St. Albans; and from 1875 to 1897 Rural Dean of Saffron Walden. He married Lucy Frances le Marchant in 1853, and is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Henry Neville, born in 1855.

Count Moore, who died on Jan. 5, was for some years a member of the House of Commons, but had a



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. H. T. EVE, K.C.,
NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
FOR MID-DEVON.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE LORD BRAYBROOKE,
MASTER OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

the K.C.B. in 1897, the K.C.M.G. in 1899, and the G.C.V.O. in 1903.

Maharaja Chandra Shun Shere Jung Rana Bahadur is the Prime Minister of Nepaul, and is particularly interesting at the moment in view of his recent dispatch to the Dalai Lama of Tibet, in which it was stated that Nepaul's assistance to Tibet would be confined to advice, and that the Dalai Lama would probably find it to his advantage to come to terms with the British. The author of this important note is the descendant of an ancient and illustrious family, and is a strong and capable ruler. In showing so markedly his sympathy with this country, he is following the example of his predecessors, one of whom, Sir Salar Jung Rana Bahadur, Prime Minister in the Mutiny year, placed a large contingent of his Gurkhas at our disposal during that fateful time.

Antoinette Sterling, one of the most popular contralto singers of the day, who died on Jan. 10, was born at Sterlingville, New York, and, though American by birth and parentage, was of English extraction, tracing her descent through William Bradford, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who crossed in the *Mayflower*, from the family of John Bradford, martyred in 1555. Possessing, even in childhood, a voice of great range, she first made a serious study of singing under Signor Abella, following this course by others under Madame Marchesi at Cologne, Pauline Viardot at Baden-Baden, and Manuel Garcia in London. On her return to America in 1871, she reached high rank as a concert-singer, but it was only two years later that she again took leave of her native country, and finally settled in London. There, after her first appearance at the Covent Garden Promenade Concert of Nov. 5, 1873, she was signal success, and attained high place among singers. She married Mr. John Mackinlay in 1875.

Jean Léon Gérôme, who died in Paris on Jan. 10, was famous as painter and sculptor, and as teacher of both arts. Born at Vesoul in 1824, the son of a jeweller, he went to Paris in 1841, and there entered the studio of Paul Delaroche, with whom he studied for three years, and with whom he toured Italy. His first exhibit at the Salon was made in 1847, and proved the pioneer of a long series of successes, including such noteworthy and familiar works as "Phryné devant le Tribunal," "Cléopâtre et César," "La Mort de César," and "Ave! Cæsar, Morituri te Salutant," among his paintings; and "Bacchus et l'Amour," "Bellone," and "Pygmalion et Galathée" among his sculptures. As a teacher his power was widely felt, and many an artist who afterwards achieved worldwide recognition owed early and valuable hints to him. "Grief," one of the finest, if not the finest, of his statues, was not exhibited, as



Photo, Ellis and Walery.
THE LATE MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING,
SINGER.

political career of comparatively little public interest, save that he was one of the original supporters of the Home Rule movement. He was the only surviving son of the late Mr. Charles Moore, of Moorsfort, County Tipperary, and was fifty-four years of age. His title—that of Count of the Holy Roman Empire—was given to him by Pope Leo XIII. in 1879, and he was also a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory and a Lay Chamberlain of Honour to the Pope. Count Moore was returned for the now non-existent Borough of Clonmel in 1874, and was re-elected in 1880; from 1899 until the following year, he sat for Londonderry.

RUSSIA
AND
JAPAN.
(See
Supplement.)

From day to day rumour, like a pendulum, has inclined, now to the probability of war, now to peace. There were reports from St. Petersburg, which may or may not have been ingenious inventions, that the Asiatic Council had held a stormy meeting, at which the Czar had striven in vain to impress his well-known pacific views upon his Ministers. It is said that his Imperial Majesty quitted the Council Chamber in great displeasure, exclaiming: "Am I or am I not the Emperor of Russia?" and that he immediately dispatched a private telegram to Admiral Alexeieff enjoining him not to make any hostile movement without the personal Imperial sanction. The inevitable contradictory report, which, on the face of it, is more probable, is that the Czar

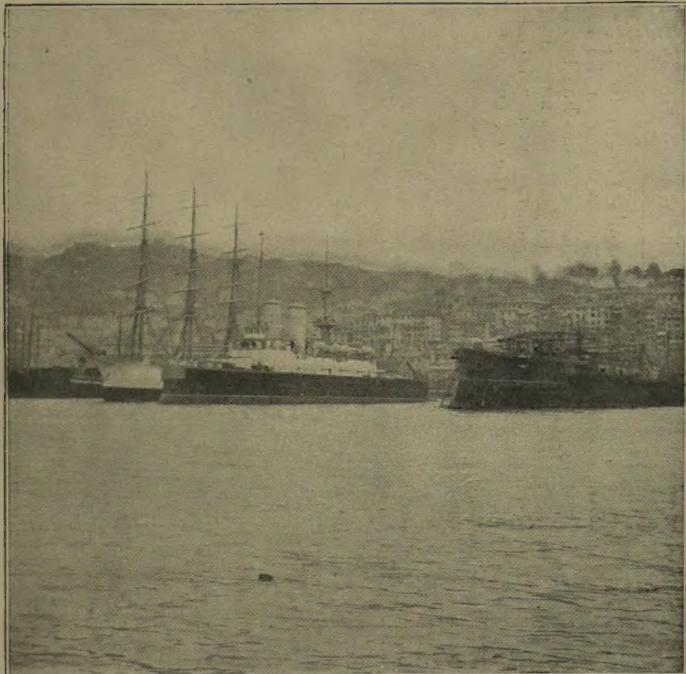


THE LATE M. GÉRÔME, THE FAMOUS FRENCH PAINTER AND SCULPTOR, IN HIS STUDIO.

it was destined for erection in Montmartre Cemetery over the grave of his son. His method, characterised by great thoroughness, was better suited to the chisel than the brush, as he himself proved; but it was one of his paintings—the "Ave! Cæsar," that has been reproduced times innumerable, and gave opportunity for a famous cartoon—that won him the Legion of Honour, without which, it has been wittily said, any



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE COUNT MOORE,
EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.



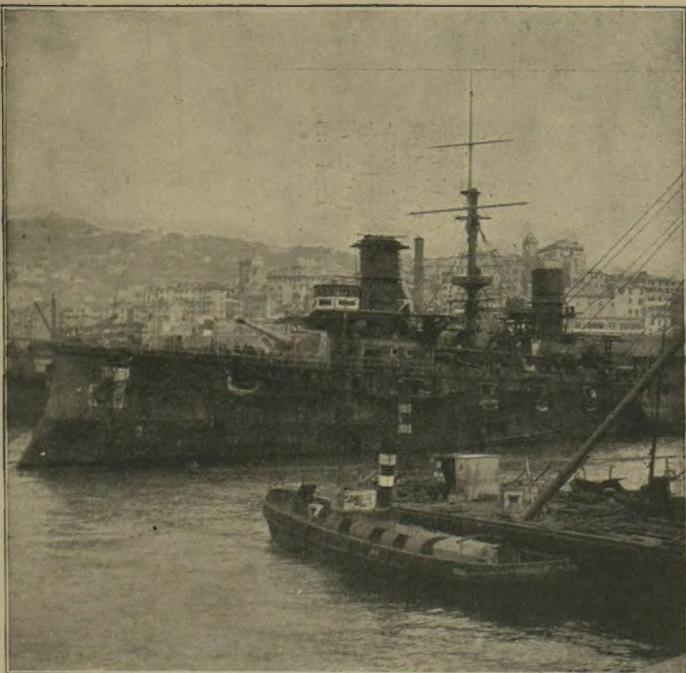
Photo, supplied by Charles Wolff.

JAPAN'S PURCHASE OF ARGENTINE WAR-SHIPS: BOTH BOATS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN ANSALDO'S DOCKYARD, GENOA.



THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE JAPANESE NAVY: THE NEWLY PURCHASED "KASUGA" AND "NISSHIN" LEAVING GENOA WITH BRITISH CREWS AND UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG, JANUARY 9.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT GENOA.



Photo, supplied by Charles Wolff.

JAPAN'S PURCHASE OF ARGENTINE WAR-VESSELS: ONE OF THE TWIN-SHIPS IN ANSALDO'S DOCKYARD, GENOA.



Photo, Topical Press Agency.

RUSSIAN PRECAUTIONS IN MANCHURIA: A CHINESE TEMPLE OCCUPIED BY THE CZAR'S SOLDIERY.

THE Russian hold on Manchuria is characteristically tenacious, and it is usual for the Muscovite Power to occupy temples, palaces, and other public buildings. The Russian soldier in Manchuria is, indeed, all-pervading. The army of occupation is fairly well equipped, but transport and medical arrangements are said to be defective. The Russian Red-Cross organisation has a station at Port Arthur, but it is very small.



Photo, Grantham Bain.

A RUSSIAN AMBULANCE IN MANCHURIA: THE RED CROSS STATION AT PORT ARTHUR.

consented to leave the issue of peace or war at the discretion of his Viceroy in the Far East. It may be, of course, that Japan herself will take the offensive, and the well-informed Peking correspondent of the *Times* has announced that the Chinese Minister at Tokyo had telegraphed to Prince Ching that the second Russian reply was unfavourable, and could not be accepted by Japan, who would, unless Russia receded, be compelled promptly to arms. This story has been denied by the Japanese Legation. The relative strengths of the two Powers are discussed in our Supplement, in preparing which we were assisted by Mr. Arthur Diosy, the chief British authority on matters Japanese.

CHINA AND HER TREATIES.

with Japan and the United States, which Russia has been striving to nullify. By these instruments two treaty ports are opened in Manchuria to American and Japanese trade, and, by the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause, to British trade also. As Russia has not the smallest sympathy with the policy of the "open door," this Chinese move is extremely disconcerting to her diplomacy. She still keeps up the figment that Manchuria is a Chinese province, although she will not keep her pledge to evacuate it. She has now to consider whether she will submit to the operation of the new treaties, or set both the United States and Japan at defiance. It is not exactly a convenient time for quarrelling with America, although the Russian Government detests the Americans probably more than it detests the Japanese. The State Department at Washington displays a most vigilant guardianship of American interests. Above

diabolism. They have done their best to resist the Ultramontanism which brought so much discredit on the Church in France during the most violent stages of the Dreyfus controversy. They are supported by a

and the flank attack of the mounted force. The Mullah's forces broke and fled, and were pursued for ten miles. It is estimated that about one thousand of them fell, and many prisoners and rifles were taken. The British unfortunately lost two officers killed—Lieutenants C. H. Bowden-Smith and J. R. Welland—nine wounded, and one missing. Of the British rank-and-file none were killed, but five were wounded. General Egerton believes that he has dispersed the Mullah's main fighting force.

At the City of London School ENGLISH IGNORANCE. on Jan. 12 Sir Oliver Lodge delivered an address as Presi-

dent of the Conference of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland. He criticised the education of England very severely, including also in his strictures the public schools. The larger number of the boys turned out, he said, were ignorant, unashamed of their ignorance, and usually unaware of it. Sir Oliver did not, of course, condemn the training of a healthy and vigorous body or the traditional culture of a gentleman. Equipped with these, a young man could hold his own with mediæval knights or ancient heroes, but give him education as well, and he would be equipped far better than a mediæval knight. Before the Association of Headmasters on the same day, the Rev. Canon Bell deplored the general ignorance of English, and said our schools would have to be converted from the heresy that it could be picked up anyhow.

"PARSIFAL" IN NEW YORK.

The management of the New York Opera House, having failed to arrange with Frau Cosima Wagner for performing rights of the great sacred drama "Parsifal," which is never given except at Bayreuth, decided to produce it



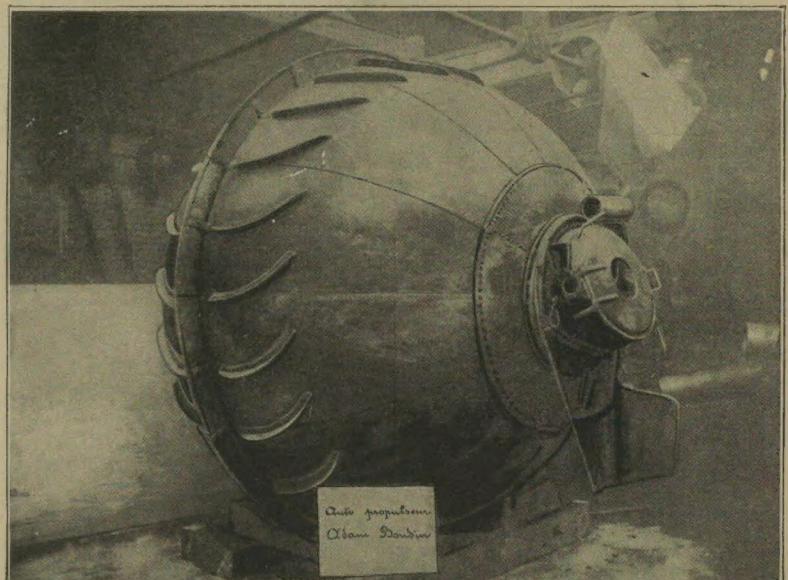
A GLOBULAR SUBMARINE VESSEL: THE BOAT ENTERING THE WATER.

powerful section of the Catholic laity, who have protested strongly at Rome against the Anti-Republican instruction to young priests in the French Catholic seminaries. Much of this is due to the initiative of the religious orders, who threw themselves into the campaign against the Republic, and provoked the Government to severe reprisals. The Liberal Catholics are striving to dissociate religious education from political propaganda, which has done more harm to the Church in France than the heresies of all the free-thinkers.

VICTORY IN SOMALILAND.

Our long continued difficulties in Somaliland were relieved on Jan. 11 by a considerable success at Jidballi. On the morning of the day in question, General Manning with the First Brigade, Colonel Fasken with the second, and Colonel Kenna with the mounted force, advanced to the point named, which was held by some five thousand Dervishes. While the mounted troops enveloped the

enemy's right, the infantry advanced to within seven hundred yards of the enemy's position, whereupon the Dervishes charged, but could not stand before the tremendous frontal fire of the British infantry



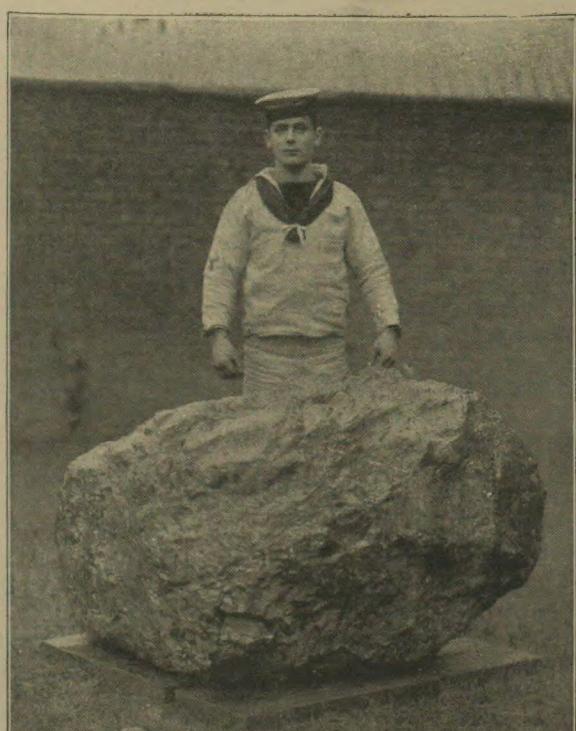
A GLOBULAR SUBMARINE VESSEL: THE BOAT ON SHORE.

The boat consists of two concentric spheres, one inside the other, the outside sphere acting as a propeller, and encircled with a keel which assists the steering and increases the stability. The motor, which is of 24-horse power, is in the centre of the inner sphere, which also contains the accessories and passengers. The engine has four speeds and reversing gear, and rotates the outer sphere.

on their own responsibility. The undertaking was one of great anxiety, for, as Mr. Conried said, the performance must either equal Bayreuth or be scoffed at. Accordingly, no expense was spared upon the elaborate mounting, which in "Parsifal" presents unusual difficulties; for the tableaux, despite their elaborate setting, must in many cases melt the one into the other. At a cost of £16,000, the New York management, on Christmas Eve, succeeded in presenting "Parsifal" in a manner worthy of the Bayreuth traditions, although the critics found something to cavil at in the panoramic effects, which are said not to have worked with ideal smoothness. How beautiful the stage pictures were may be realised in some measure from the reproductions which we publish. Fräulein Ternina sang the part of Kundry; Herr van Rooy, Amfortas; and Mr. Burgstaller, Parsifal. Herr Blass was the Gurnemanz, and Herr Gorlitz the Klingsor. Mr. Herz conducted, and Mr. Anton Fuchs was stage-manager.

OLDHAM AND ITS MEMBER.

Oldham's refusal to allow its member to speak in the North Chadderton Club has been followed by an even more definite proof that a number of his constituents are hostile to his policy. At a recent meeting of the executive of the district Conservative Registration Association, a resolution was passed which intimated to Mr. Winston Churchill that he had forfeited the Association's confidence in him as Unionist member for Oldham, and that in the event of an election taking place he must no longer rely upon the Conservative organisations being used on his behalf. In the course of a letter read by the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Churchill stated that he had "no intention of relying upon the support of the Oldham Conservative Association, or, indeed, of any organisation definitely Protectionist in character, at the approaching General Election"; and in view of the possibility of his contesting the borough at a bye-election, he would take the necessary steps to form a Unionist Free Trade Association. He also remarked that in future he would neglect nothing in his power to hinder Mr. Chamberlain's obtaining a majority in the next Parliament. Mr. Winston Churchill's future movements will be watched with somewhat of a sporting interest, and it may not be beyond the bounds of possibility that he will transfer his allegiance to another party.



A STONE THAT SAVED A WAR-SHIP: THE MASS OF ROCK THAT STOPPED A LEAK DURING A MONTH'S VOYAGE.

H.M.S. "Belleisle" struck on the Labrador coast on September 22, 1855, and when she was docked at Portsmouth a month later it was found that the stone here figured had plugged a leak and saved her and her crew. The stone has just been recovered from a little-used storehouse at Portsmouth, and has been placed in a prominent position near Admiralty House.



THE DISCOVERY OF RADIUM BENEATH THE ROMAN BATH AT BATH: THE ANCIENT BALNEUM.

In one of the hot springs at the ancient watering place the presence of radium has been discovered, but, unfortunately for the wealth of the town, in scarcely appreciable quantities. If the discovery does point to the existence of great supplies of the precious substance, it is at such a depth as to be inaccessible.

all, it has a navy, and that is a point which embitters St. Petersburg just now.

MACEDONIA.

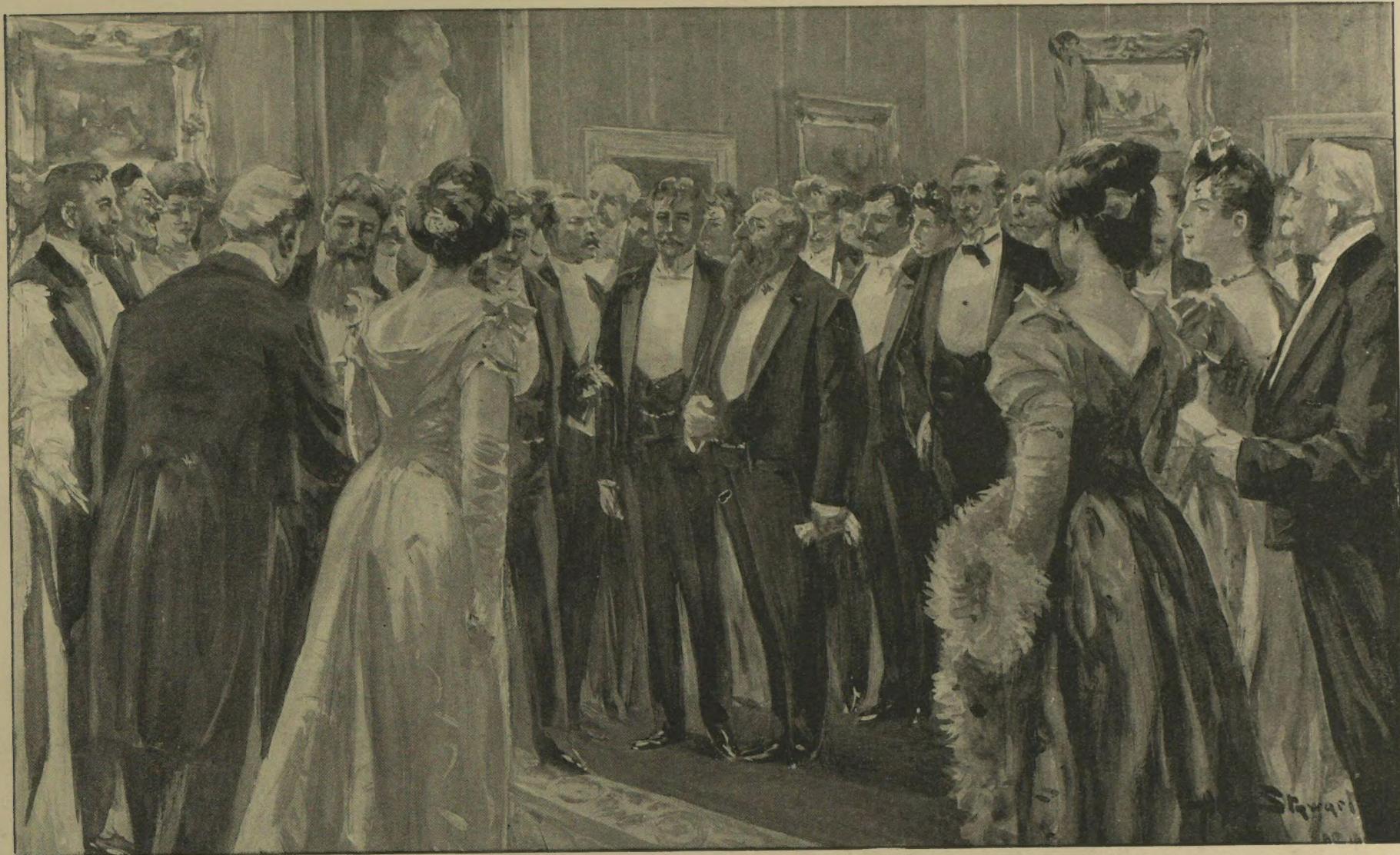
In the absorbing interest of the Far Eastern question the Near East is in danger of being neglected—much, no doubt, to the relief of the Sultan. He has graciously acceded to the appointment of an Italian General for the Macedonian gendarmerie. The responsibilities of General de Giorgis are not very clearly specified; but if he has authority to keep the local Mussulmans in order, the world will be much surprised. They have been encouraged in all manner of excesses by the Pashas, and are not likely to pay heed to the orders of a foreign officer. If he commands them to desist from pillaging Bulgarian villages, and they refuse, will he induce his Moslem gendarmes to fire on them? It is not very likely. Probably this is why the Sultan consented to the appointment. It may turn out to be rather a fine touch of his sardonic humour. Meanwhile, Bulgaria is once more adopting a minatory attitude towards Turkey, chiefly because of the very excesses which the Sultan's gendarmerie cannot repress.

MONSIEUR RODIN IN LONDON.

M. Rodin as their President to succeed Mr. Whistler, held a reception on the evening of Jan. 11 at the New Gallery to meet their lately appointed chief. The gathering was representative of the fine arts, and may very justly be described as cosmopolitan.

FRENCH CATHOLICS. The Liberal Catholic movement in France is a good deal strengthened by the refusal of the Abbé Loisy to retract certain opinions which have given offence to the Vatican. The Abbé Loisy is a historian who declines to judge the progress of thought from a strictly Papal point of view. His opinions are said to be approved by a considerable body of the French clergy, including three Archbishops and as many Bishops, who refuse to see in the secular development of France since the Revolution little but

TWO IMPORTANT PUBLIC EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN LONDON.



M. Rodin.

A GREAT FRENCH SCULPTOR ENTERTAINED BY BRITISH ARTISTS: THE RECEPTION IN HONOUR OF M. RODIN AT THE NEW GALLERY.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART.

M. Rodin, who has succeeded Mr. Whistler as President of the International Society, was honoured at a large and representative gathering on the evening of January 11.



THE TRIAL OF MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT BEFORE THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER.

The trial began before Mr. Justice Bigham and a special jury on January 11. Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., and Mr. Guy Stephenson appeared for the prosecution, which has been instigated by the Official Receiver. Mr. Whitaker Wright, who was accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. George Lewis, had retained for his defence Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., Mr. Cassel, and Mr. R. D. Muir. The charges are in connection with the liquidation of the London and Globe Finance Corporation.

THE FIRE AT THE IROQUOIS THEATRE, CHICAGO: SCENES OF THE DISASTER.

DRAWINGS BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT.



1. BRINGING OUT THE DEAD.

2. THE FIREMEN WORKING ON THE RESCUE-BRIDGE AT THE REAR OF THE THEATRE

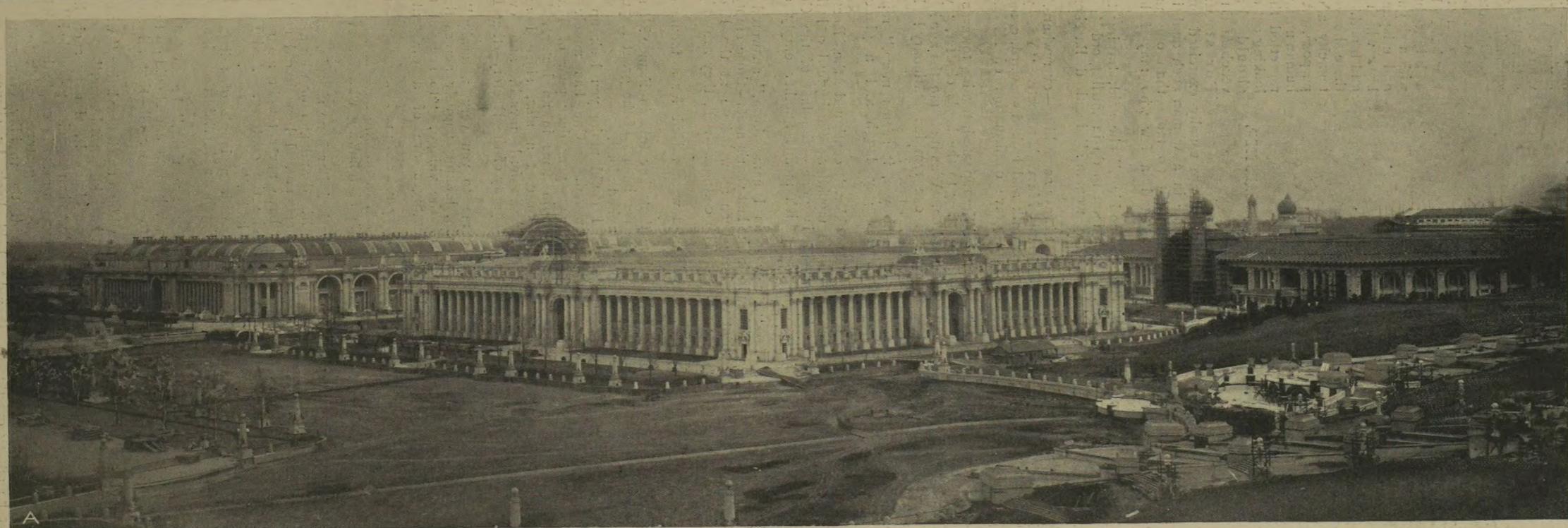
3. RUINED DECORATIONS IN THE AUDITORIUM.

4. THE SCENE IN FRONT OF THE THEATRE AN HOUR AFTER THE FIRE.

5. THE RUINS OF THE STAGE.

6. RESCUERS' AT WORK IN THE GALLERY.

THE NEXT GREAT EXHIBITION: THE FORTHCOMING WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.



A.—THE GROUNDS AND THE BUILDINGS OF MANUFACTURES, EDUCATION,
AND MINES AND METALLURGY (IN ORDER FROM THE LEFT).

1. THE ART PALACE.
2. COLONNADE OF STATES, AND PAVILIONS, WITH
FOUNDATION OF FESTIVAL HALL IN CENTRE.

3. GERMANY'S BUILDING.
4. MACHINERY BUILDING.

5. ELECTRICITY BUILDING.
6. PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

B.—THE HEART OF THE EXHIBITION, SEEN FROM THE DOME OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH - WEST.

7. EDUCATION BUILDING.
8. MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING.
9. MANUFACTURES BUILDING.
10. PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.



CHAPTER V.
ON THE DYKE.

Neither had spoken again when their thoughts were turned aside from that story which Colville, instead of telling, had been called upon to hear.

For the man whose story it presumably was passed across the green ere the sound of the ship's bell had died away. He had changed his clothes, or else it would have appeared that he was returning to his ship. He walked with his head thrown up, with long, lithe steps, with a gait and carriage so unlike the heavy tread of men wearing sea-boots all their working days that none would have believed him to be born and bred in Farlingford. For it is not only in books that history is written, but in the turn of a head, in the sound of a voice, in the vague and dreamy thoughts half formulated by the human mind 'twixt sleeping and waking.

Monsieur de Gemosac paused with his cigarette held poised half-way to his lips, and watched the man go past; while Dorner Colville, leaning back against the wall, scanned him sideways between lowered lids.

It would seem that Barebone must have an appointment. He walked without looking about him, like one who is late. He rather avoided than sought the greeting of a friend from the open cottage-doors as he passed on. On reaching the quay he turned quickly to the left, following the path that led towards the dyke at the riverside.

"He is no sailor at heart," commented Colville. "He never even glanced at his ship."

"And yet it was he who steered the ship in that dangerous river."

"He may be skilful in anything he undertakes," suggested Colville in explanation. "It is Captain Clubbe who will tell us that; for Captain Clubbe has known him since his birth, and was the friend of his father."

They sat in silence, watching the shadowy figure on the dyke outlined dimly against the hazy horizon. He was walking, still with haste as if to a certain destination, towards the Rectory, buried in its half circle of crouching trees. And already another shadow was hurrying from the house to meet him. It was the boy, little Sep Marvin, and in the stillness of the evening his shrill voice could be heard in excited greeting.

"What have you brought? What have you brought?" he was crying, as he ran towards Barebone. They seemed to have so much to say to each other that they could not wait until they came within speaking distance. The boy took Barebone's hand, and, turning, walked back with him to the old house peeping over the dyke towards the sea. He could

scarcely walk quietly for joy at the return of his friend, and skipped from side to side, pouring out questions and answering them himself as children and women do.

But Barebone gave him only half of his attention, and looked before him with grave eyes while the boy talked of nests and knives. Barebone was looking towards the garden concealed like an entrenchment behind the dyke. It was a quiet evening, and on the raised path made on the dyke itself the Rector was walking slowly backwards and forwards like a ship-captain on his quarter-deck, with hands clasped behind his bent back and eyes that swept the horizon at each turn with a mechanical monotony. At one end of the path, which was worn smooth by the Reverend Septimus Marvin's pensive foot, the gleam of a white dress betrayed the presence of his niece, Miriam Liston.

"Ah, is that you?" asked the Rector, holding out a limp hand. "Yes; I remember Sep was allowed to sit up till half-past eight in the hope that you might come round to see us. Well, Loo, and how are you? Yes—yes."

And he looked vaguely out to sea, repeating below his breath the words, "Yes—yes," almost in a whisper, as if communing secretly with his own thoughts out of hearing of the world.

"Of course I should come round to see you," answered Barebone. "Where else should I go? So soon as we had had tea and I could change my clothes and get away from that dear Mrs. Clubbe. It seems so strange to come back here from the racketing world—and France is a racketing world of its own—and find everything in Farlingford just the same."

He had shaken hands with the Rector and with Miriam Liston as he spoke, and his speech was not the speech of Farlingford men at all, but rather of Septimus Marvin himself, of whose voice he had acquired the ring of education while adding to it a neatness and quickness of enunciation which must have been his own; for none in Suffolk could have taught it to him.

"Just the same," he repeated, glancing at the book Miriam Liston had laid aside for a moment to greet him, and had now taken up again. "That book must be very large print," he said, "for you to be able to read by this light."

"It is large print," answered the girl with a friendly laugh as she returned to it.

"And you are still resolved to be a sailor?" inquired Septimus Marvin, looking at him with kind eyes, for ever asleep, it would appear, in some long slumber which must have been the death of one of the sources of human energy — of ambition or of hope.

"Until I find a better calling," answered Loo Barebone with his eager laugh. "When I am away I wonder how any can be content to live in Farlingford and let the world go by. And when I am here I wonder how any can be so foolish as to fret and fume in the restless world while he might be sitting quietly at Farlingford."

"Ah," murmured the Rector musingly, "you are for the world. You with your capacities, your quickness for learning, your . . . well, your lightness of heart, my dear Loo. That goes far in the great world. To be light of heart—to amuse. Yes; you are for the world. You might do something there."

"And nothing in Farlingford?" inquired Barebone gaily; but he turned as he spoke and glanced once more at Miriam Liston as if in some dim way the

question could not be answered by any other. She was absorbed in her book again. The print must indeed have been large and clear, for the twilight was fading fast.

She looked up and met his glance with direct and steady eyes of a clear grey. A severe critic of that which none can satisfactorily define—a woman's beauty—would have objected that her face was too wide and her chin too square. Her hair, which was of a bright brown, grew with a singular strength and crispness round a brow which was serene and broad. In her eyes there shone the light of tenacity and a steady purpose. A student of human nature must have regretted that the soul looking out of such eyes should have been vouchsafed to a woman.

For strength and purpose in a man are usually exercised for the good of mankind, while in a woman such qualities must, it would seem, benefit no more than one man of her own generation and a few who may follow her in the next.

"There is nothing," she said, turning to her book again, "for a man to do in Farlingford."

"And for a woman?" inquired Barebone, without looking at her.

"There is always something—everywhere."

And Septimus Marvin's reflective "Yes—yes," as he paused in his walk and looked seaward, came in appropriately as a grave confirmation of Miriam's jesting statement.

"Yes—yes," he repeated, turning towards Barebone, who stood listening to the boy's chatter, "you find us as you left us, Loo. Was it six months ago? Ah! How time flies when one remains stationary! For you, I daresay, it seems more?"

"For me—oh yes, it seems more," replied Barebone, with his gay laugh and a glance towards Miriam.

"A little older," continued the Rector; "the church a little mouldier; Farlingford a little emptier. Old Godbold is gone—the last of the Godbolds of Farlingford—which means another empty cottage in the street."

"I saw it as I came down," answered Barebone. "They look like last year's nests—those empty cottages. But you have been all well here at the Rectory since we sailed. The cottages—well, they are only cottages after all."

Miriam's eyes were raised for a moment from her book.

"Is it like that they talk in France?" she asked. "Are those the sentiments of the great Republic?"

Barebone laughed aloud.

"I thought I could make you look up from your book," he answered. "One has merely to cast a slur upon the poor—your dear poor of Farlingford—and you are up in arms in an instant. But I am not the person to cast a slur, since I am one of the poor of Farlingford myself, and owe it to charity—to the charity of the Rectory—that I can read and write."

"But it came to you very naturally," observed Septimus Marvin, looking vaguely across the marshes to the roofs of the village, "to suggest that those who live in cottages are of a different race of beings—"

He broke off, following his own thoughts in silence, as men soon learn to do who have had no companion by them capable of following whithersoever they may lead.

"Did it?" asked Barebone sharply. He turned to look at his old friend and mentor with a sudden quick distress. "I hope not. I hope it did not sound like that. For you have never taught me such thoughts, have you? Quite the contrary. And I cannot have learnt it from Clubbe."

He stopped with a laugh of relief, for he had perceived that Septimus Marvin's thoughts were already elsewhere.

"Perhaps you are right," he added, turning to Miriam. "It may be that one should go to a Republic in order to learn—once for all—that all men are not equal."

"You say it with so much conviction," was the retort, "that you must have known it before."

"But I do not know it. I deny such knowledge. Where could I have learnt such a principle?"

He spread out his arms in emphatic denial. For he was quick in all his gestures—quick to laugh or be grave—quick with the rapidity of a woman to catch a thought held back by silence or concealed in speech.

Marvin merely looked at him with a dreamy smile, and lapsed again into those speculations which seemed to fill his waking moments; for the business of life never received his full attention. He contemplated the world from afar off, and was like that blind man at Bethsaida who saw men as trees walking, and rubbed his eyes and wondered. He turned at the sound of the church clock, and looked at his son, whose attitude towards Barebone was that of an admiring younger brother.

"Sep," he said, "your extra half-hour has passed. You will have time to-morrow and for many days to come to exchange views with Loo."

The boy was old before his time, as the children of elderly parents always are.

"Very well," he said, with a grave nod. "But you must not tell Loo where those young herons are after I am gone to bed."

He went slowly towards the house, looking back suspiciously from time to time.

"Heron, no! Why should I? Where are they?" muttered Mr. Marvin vaguely; and he absent-mindedly followed his son, leaving Miriam Liston sitting in the turf-shelter built like an embrasure in the dyke and Loo Barebone standing a little distance from her, looking at her.

A silence fell upon them—the silence that follows the departure of a third person when those who are left behind turn a new page. Miriam laid her book upon her lap and looked across the river, now slowly turning to its ebb. She did not look at Barebone, but her eyes were conscious of his proximity. Her attitude, like his, seemed to indicate the knowledge that this moment had been inevitable from the first, and that there was no desire on either part to avoid it or to hasten its advent.

"I had a haunting fear as we came up the river," he said at length, quietly and with an odd courtesy of manner, "that you might have gone away. That is the calamity always hanging over this quiet house."

He spoke with the ease of manner which always indicates a long friendship or a close *camaraderie* resulting from common interests or a common endeavour.

"Why should I go away?" she asked.

"On the other hand, why should you stay?"

"But there is a limit even to self-sacrifice, and—well, there is another world open to you."

She gave a curt laugh, as if he had touched a topic upon which they would disagree.

"Oh, yes," he laughed. "I leave myself open to a *tu quoque*, I know. There are other worlds open to me also, you would say."

He looked at her with his gay and easy smile; but she made no answer, and her resolute lips closed together sharply. The subject had been closed by some past conversation or incident which had left a memory.

"Who are those two men staying at the Black Sailor?" she asked, changing the subject or only turning into a by-way perhaps. "You saw them."

She seemed to take it for granted that he should have seen them, though he had not appeared to look in their direction.

"Oh, yes. I saw them, but I do not know who they are. I came straight here as soon as I could."

"One of them is a Frenchman," she said, taking no heed of the excuse given for his ignorance of Farlingford news.

"The old man—I thought so. I felt it when I looked at him. It was perhaps a fellow feeling. I suppose I am a Frenchman after all. Clubbe always says I am one when I am at the wheel and let the ship go off the wind."

Miriam was looking along the dyke, peering into the gathering darkness.

"One of them is coming towards us now," she said, almost warningly. "Not the Marquis de Gemosac, but the other—the Englishman."

"Confound him," muttered Barebone. "What does he want?"

And to judge from Mr. Dormer Colville's pace, it

under the reserve that Captain Clubbe was not at the moment on shore.

For Captain Clubbe had known Frenchman since boyhood.

"I understand," said Dormer Colville to him two or three days after the arrival of *The Last Hope*, "that the Marquis de Gemosac cannot do better than apply to you for some information he desires to possess. In fact it is on that account that we are here."

The introduction had been a matter requiring patience. For Captain Clubbe had not laid aside in his travels a certain East Anglian distrust of the unknown. He had, of course, noted the presence of the strangers when he landed at Farlingford Quay, but his large, immobile face had betrayed no peculiar interest. There had been plenty to tell him all that was known of de Gemosac and Colville, and a good deal that was only surmised. But the imagination of even the darksome River Andrew failed to soar successfully under the measuring blue eye and the total lack of comment of Captain Clubbe.

There was indeed little to tell, although the strangers had been seen to go to the Rectory in quite a friendly way, and had taken a glass of sherry in the Rector's study. Mrs. Clacy was responsible for this piece of news, and her profession, giving her the entrée to almost every back-door in Farlingford, enabled her to gather news at the fountain-head. For Mrs. Clacy went out to oblige. She obliged the Rectory on Mondays, and Mrs. Clubbe with what was technically described as the heavy wash on Tuesdays. Whatever Mrs. Clacy was asked to do, she could perform with a rough efficiency. But she always undertook it with reluctance. It was not, she took care to mention, what she was accustomed to, but she would do it to oblige. Her charge was eighteenpence a day with her dinner, and (she made the addition with a raised eyebrow and the



"Ah, is that you?" asked the Rector, holding out a limp hand.

"Because I fancy I am wanted," she replied in the lighter tone which he had used. "It is gratifying to one's vanity, you know—whether it be true or not."

"Oh, it is true enough. One cannot imagine what they would do without you."

He was watching Septimus Marvin as he spoke. Sep had joined him, and was walking gravely by his side towards the house. They were ill-assorted.

would appear that he chiefly desired to interrupt their tête-à-tête.

CHAPTER VI.

THE STORY OF THE CASTAWAYS.

When River Andrew stated that there were few in Farlingford who knew more of Frenchman than himself, it is to be presumed that he spoke by the letter, and

resigned sigh of one who takes her meals as a duty towards those dependent on her) a bit of tea at the end of the day.

It was on a Wednesday that Dormer Colville met Captain Clubbe face to face in the street, and was forced to curb his friendly smile and half-formed nod of salutation. For Captain Clubbe went past him with a rigid face and steadily averted eyes, like a walking monument. For there was something in the Captain's deportment

dimly suggestive of stone and the dignity of stillness. His face meant security, his large limbs a slow, sure action.

Colville and Monsieur de Gemosac were on the quay in the afternoon at high tide when *The Last Hope* was warped on the slipway. All Farlingford was there too, and Captain Clubbe carried out the difficult task with hardly any words at all from a corner of the jetty, with Loo Barebone on board as second in command.

Captain Clubbe could not fail to perceive the strangers, for they stood a few yards from him, Monsieur de Gemosac peering with his yellow eyes towards the deck of *The Last Hope*, where Barebone stood on the forecastle giving the orders transmitted to him by a sign from his taciturn captain. Colville seemed to take a greater interest in the proceedings, and noted the skill and precision of the crew with the air of a seaman.

Presently Septimus Marvin wandered down the dyke and stood irresolutely at the far corner of the jetty. He always approached his flock with diffidence, although they treated him kindly enough, much as they treated such of their own children as were handicapped in the race of life by some malformation or mental incapacity.

Dormer Colville approached him, and they stood side by side until *The Last Hope* was safely moored and chocked. Then it was that the Rector introduced the two strangers to Captain Clubbe. It being a Wednesday, Clubbe must have known all that there was to know and more of Monsieur de Gemosac and Dormer Colville; for Mrs. Clacy, it will be remembered, obliged Mrs. Clubbe on Tuesdays. Nothing, however, in the mask-like face, large and square, of the ship-captain indicated that he knew aught of his new acquaintances or desired to know more. And when Colville frankly explained their presence in Farlingford, Captain Clubbe nodded gravely, and that was all.

"We can wait, however, until a more suitable opportunity presents itself," Colville hastened to add. "You are busy, as even a landsman can perceive, and cannot be expected to think of anything but your vessel until the tide leaves her high and dry."

He turned and explained the situation to the Marquis, who shrugged his shoulders impatiently, as if at the delay. For he was a Southerner, and was perhaps ignorant of the fact that in dealing with any born on the shores of the German Ocean nothing is gained, and more often than not all is lost, by haste.

"You hear," Colville added, turning to the Captain and speaking in a curter manner; for so strongly was he moved by that human kindness which is vaguely called sympathy that his speech varied according to his listener. "You hear the Marquis only speaks French. It is about a fellow-countryman of his buried here. Drop in and have a glass of wine with us some evening—to-night if you are at liberty."

"What I can tell you won't take long," said Clubbe over his shoulder; for the tide was turning, and in a few minutes would be ebbing fast.

"Daresay not. But we have a good bin of claret at the Black Sailor, and shall be glad of your opinion on it."

Clubbe nodded with a curt laugh, which might have been intended to deprecate the possession of any opinion on a vintage, or perhaps to express his disbelief that Dormer Colville desired to have it.

Nevertheless, his large person loomed in the dusk of the trees soon after sunset in the narrow road leading from his house to the church and the green.

De Gemosac and his companion were sitting on the bench outside the inn leaning against the sill of their own parlour window, which stood open. The Captain had changed his clothes, and now wore those in which he went to church, and to the Custom House when in London or other large cities.

"There walks a just man," commented Colville lightly, and no longer word could have described Captain Clubbe more aptly. He would rather have stayed in his own garden this evening to smoke his pipe in contemplative silence. But he had always foreseen that the day might come when it would be his duty to do his best by Loo Barebone. He had not sought this opportunity, because, being a wise as well as a just man, he was not quite sure that he knew what the best would be.

He shook hands gravely with the strangers, and by his manner seemed to indicate his comprehension of Monsieur de Gemosac's well-turned phrases of welcome. Dormer Colville appeared to be in a silent humour, unless perchance he happened to be one of those rare beings who can either talk or hold their tongues as occasion may demand.

"You won't want me to put my oar in, I see," observed he tentatively, as he drew forward a small

table, whereon were set three glasses and a bottle of the celebrated claret.

"I can understand French, but I don't talk it," replied the Captain stolidly.

"And if I interpret as we go along we shall sit here all night and get very little said."

Colville explained the difficulty to the Marquis de Gemosac, and agreed with him that much time would be saved if Captain Clubbe would be kind enough to tell in English all that he knew of the nameless Frenchman buried in Farlingford Churchyard, to be translated by Colville to de Gemosac at another time. As Clubbe understood this, and nodded in acquiescence, there only remained to them to draw the cork and light their cigars.

"Not much to tell," said Clubbe guardedly. "But what there is, is no secret, so far as I know. It has not been told because it was known long ago, and has been forgotten since. The man's dead and buried, and there's an end of him."

"Of him—yes, but not of his race," answered Colville.

"You mean the lad?" inquired the Captain, turning his calm and steady gaze to Colville's face. The whole man seemed to turn, ponderously and steadily, like a siege-gun.

"That is what I meant," answered Colville. "You

and left the fishing-smack as we found her, yawning about, all sail set. They reckoned she would founder in a few minutes. But there was one old man on board, the boatswain, who had seen many years at sea, who said that she wasn't making any water at all, because he had been told to look for the leak and couldn't find it. He said that the water had been pumped into her so as to waterlog her; and it was his belief that she had not been abandoned many minutes, that the crew were hanging about somewhere near in a boat waiting to see if we sighted her and put men on board!"

Mr. Dormer Colville was attending to the claret and pressed Captain Clubbe by a gesture of the hand to empty his glass.

"Something wrong somewhere?" he suggested in a conversational way.

"By daylight we were rapping up Channel with three French men-of-war after us," was Captain Clubbe's comprehensive reply. "As chance had it, the Channel Squadron hove in sight round the Foreland and the Frenchmen turned and left us."

Clubbe marked a pause in his narrative by a glass of claret taken at one draught like beer.

"Skipper was a Farlingford man, name of Doy," he continued. "Long as he lived he was pestered by inquiries from the French Government respecting a Dieppe fishing-smack supposed to have been picked up abandoned at sea. He had picked up no fishing-smack and he answered no letters about it. He was an old man when it happened, and he died at sea soon after my indentures expired. The woman and child were brought here, where nobody could speak French, and of course neither of them could speak any English. The boy was white-faced and frightened at first, but he soon picked up spirit. They were taken in and cared for by one and another—any who could afford it. For Farlingford has always bred seafaring men ready to give and take."

"So we were told yesterday, by the Rector. We had a long talk with him in the morning. A clever man if—"

Dormer Colville did not complete the remark, but broke off with a sigh. He had no doubt seen trouble himself; for it is not always the ragged and unkempt who have been sore buffeted by the world, but also such as have a clean-washed look almost touching sleekness.

"Yes," said Clubbe slowly and conclusively. "So you have seen the Parson."

"Of course," Colville remarked cheerfully after a pause; for we cannot always be commiserating the unfortunate. "Of course all this happened before his time. And Monsieur de Gemosac does not want to learn from hearsay you understand, but at first hand. I fancy he would, for instance, like to know when the woman, the—mother, died."

Clubbe was looking straight in front of him. He turned in his disconcerting, monumental way and looked at his questioner, who had imitated with a perfect ingenuousness his own brief pause before the word "mother." Colville smiled pleasantly at him.

"I tell you frankly, Captain," he said, "it would suit me better if she wasn't the mother."

"I am not here to suit you," murmured Captain Clubbe without haste or hesitation.

"No. Well, let us say for the present that she was the mother. We can discuss that another time. When did she die?"

"Seven years after landing here."

Colville made a mental calculation and nodded his head with satisfaction at the end of it. He lighted another cigarette.

"I am a business man, Captain," he said, at length. "Fair dealing and a clean bond. That is what I have been brought up to. Confidence for confidence. Before we go any farther—" He paused, and seemed to think before committing himself. Perhaps he saw that Captain Clubbe did not intend to go much farther without some *quid pro quo*. "Before we go any farther, I think I may take it upon myself to let you into the Marquis's confidence. It is about an inheritance, Captain. A great inheritance and—well, that young fellow may well be the man. He may well be born to greater things than a seafaring life, Captain."

"I don't want any Marquis to tell me that," answered Clubbe with his slow judicial smile. "For I've brought him up since the cradle. He's been at sea with me in fair weather and foul—and he is not the same as us."

(To be continued.)



Barebone stood on the forecastle giving the orders transmitted to him by a sign from his taciturn captain.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN AT CHATSWORTH.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CHATSWORTH.



SCENES AND CHARACTERS FROM THE TRIPLE BILL.

During their Majesties' visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, a theatrical performance was given under the management of Mr. Leo Trevor, who in one of the pieces played a quadruple part. The triple bill was opened by Princess Henry of Pless with "The Eternal Feminine," a musical monologue, written by Madame Lilian Eldée and composed by Madame Liza Lehmann. The Messrs. Trevor's miniature pantomime, entitled "Cinderella and the Magic Slipper," followed, and the evening concluded with "The Dancing Girl and the Idol," written by Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton and composed by Miss Dora Bright.

STAGE SCENERY COSTING £16,000: THE FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE OF "PARSIFAL" OUT OF BAYREUTH.

SCENES FROM THE NEW YORK PRODUCTION ON DECEMBER 24.



ACT I., SCENE I.—IN THE GRAIL'S DOMAIN: THE AWAKENING OF GURNEMANZ AND THE ESQUIRES.

ACT I.: THE HALL OF THE GRAIL SET FOR THE LOVE FEAST OF THE KNIGHTS.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE IN ACT I.; GURNEMANZ AND PARSIFAL PASSING THROUGH THE ROCKY GATEWAY.

ACT II., SCENE I.: KLINGSOR'S ENCHANTED CASTLE.

In the opening scene, the aged Knight Gurnemanz is awakened by the morning trumpet from Montsalvat, the Castle of the Grail. To him enters Amfortas, Guardian of the Grail, suffering from a desperate wound. This hurt can be cured only by the weapon that inflicted it, the Sacred Spear, now lost. Amfortas has been bidden await the coming of "a guileless fool," Parsifal, who shall deliver him.

STAGE SCENERY COSTING £16,000: THE FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE OF "PARSIFAL" OUT OF BAYREUTH.

SCENES FROM THE NEW YORK PRODUCTION ON DECEMBER 24.



Act II., SCENE 2: KLINGSOR'S MAGIC GARDEN, WHERE THE FLOWER MAIDENS AND KUNDRY TEMPT PARSIFAL.
ACT III., SCENE 1.—SPRING LANDSCAPE: GURNEMANZ ISSUING FROM HIS HERMIT'S HUT.

Act II., SCENE 3: KLINGSOR'S MAGIC CASTLE AND GARDEN RUINED BY PARSIFAL'S MAKING THE SIGN OF THE CROSS WITH THE HOLY SPEAR.
ACT III., SCENE 2: PARSIFAL INVESTED WITH A GRAIL KNIGHT'S MANTLE BY GURNEMANZ AND KUNDRY.

Parsifal enters the Domain of the Grail as a raving hunter who has shot one of the sacred swans. He is reprieved by the Knights, and, being penitent, is admitted to the Solemn Love Feast, but witnesses it unmoved. A period of temptation by the Witch Kundry follows in the Enchanted Castle and Garden of Klingsor, who holds the Spear. Parsifal prevails, recovers the weapon, is admitted a Grail Knight, and heals Alfortas at a final solemn feast.



YOUNG LONDON'S ANNUAL CIVIC FESTIVAL: THE CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE, JANUARY 6.

CENTRAL DRAWING BY S. BEGG; INDIVIDUAL FIGURES BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE.

1. KING HAROLD: MASTER C. N. DOWNEY.
2. GEORGIAN COURIER: MASTER KENNETH O. PEPPIATT.
3. THE LAISES: MASTER NOEL HILL.
4. A DUCHESS: MISS DOROTHY WYKES.
5. A DUCHESS: MISS VIOLET COTTON-COKE.

6. A BASKET OF FLOWERS: MISS MARGUERITE WYKES.
7. MADAME SAM-GLOW: MISS JESSIE DOROTHY WRIGHT.
8. A PERRINETTE: MISS LOTTIE GOSSCROFT.
9 AND 10. A LADY AND GENTLEMAN OF THE NIGHT:
MISS AND MASTER WYKESHAM MUSGRAVE.

11. NORWEGIAN PRINCESS: MISS IRENE ROBERTS.
12. SIR WALTER RALEIGH: MASTER JENNINGS.
13. OTHERWISE: MASTER FRANKLIN.
14. FANCY POLICY: MASTER J. SINCLAIR BARRAS.
15. MASANDELLO: MASTER HUGH MATTHEW.
16. RAINBOW: MISS OLIVE WYKES.

17. RUSSIA: MISS NELLIE STETTANER.
18. SILVER BALLS AND COCKLE SHELLS:
MISS PEARL.
19. A GRAND DUCHESSE: MISS VIOLET LATHAM.
20. CLAUDE DRAPPEL: MASTER ERIC HOBSON.
21. CANADA: MISS ALLISTON.
22. SPANISH DANCER: MISS A. DOW.
23. NEW MOON: MISS INEKE HENTSCHEL.
24. HENRY VIII.: MASTER CHANNELL.

25. BIGE BUTTERFLY: MISS G. HENCASTLE
(GRIF COMBEYNE'S DAUGHTER).
26. NORWEGIAN BRIDE: MISS HERBERT HENTSCHEL.
27. LALLA ROOKH: MISS EVELYN WAILEY.
28. THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH: MASTER DUDLEY
BOWATER.

29. ROSEBUD: MISS EDDIE COPPERFIELD ELLIS.
30. ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO: MISS BARBARA STIRLING.
31. THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH: MASTER DUDLEY
BOWATER.

Percy F. Spence 1904.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE RESUSCITATION OF A UNIVERSITY.

Professor John Perry, F.R.S., has before now laid the world of thinking men and women under a deep debt of obligation for his outspoken and fearless words in advocacy of increased technical education in our land. He has over and over again showed forth from the side of practical science how backward we are as a nation in endeavouring to make the most and the best of our resources in all departments of commerce and invention. Therefore it is that I heartily desire my readers will peruse the address lately delivered by Professor Perry at a public meeting in Oxford. They will find it published in *extenso* in *Nature* of date December 31.

Here the Professor is calling to Oxford to awake and to discharge her duties as a great seat of learning in respect of the encouragement of science. He deals tenderly and lovingly with the University—its life, its traditions, and all its interests; but his cry is really that the University by the Isis is asleep as regards the functions of the modern school, and that great will be the pity, and greater the loss to the world, if she will not, through a process of scholastic evolution, adapt herself to the new environment which besets her and all other abodes of culture.

I suppose Oxford and Birmingham stand at opposite poles of University organisation. The old-world methods and views prevail on the Isis. Professor Perry says the Oxford man "has retreated from the Renaissance position and has gone back to the mediæval." The new University at Birmingham, as far as I can judge, is intent on representing the practical side of modern life. Its equipment and its organisation attest this much. Which body, let me ask, is likely to come to the front as a school for training men to take their part in the world's work as inventors, and as pioneers in striking out new lines of research? The reply is not for a moment doubtful. That seat of learning which brings itself into line with the wants of the age, which shall train chemists as the Germans train theirs, which shall produce engineers of talent as well as statesmen and clerics, which shall include in its aims the development of the arts and sciences that bear directly on modern life and commercial advance and prosperity, will assuredly be the University of the future; and these are the aims which Professor Perry would have Oxford to set before her, and to pursue with ardour, devotion, and zeal.

He is eloquent in showing forth what we require for the development of the nation, that we may keep pace with our rivals. Man is utilising the energies of nature in ways unknown to the ancients. Labour daily becomes more skilled. A ton of coal contains as much energy—that is, actual working power—as may be done by forty thousand good labourers in a ten hours' day; yet our best steam-engines utilise at the present time only one-tenth of this power. This is one reason why we want men trained in our Universities who shall show the world how the one-tenth can be multiplied to give us more energy and to save coal. When the old vegetable dyes were supplanted by those made from coal-tar—built up by the art of the chemist from refuse—there was a big revolution represented in commerce. We want chemists to be trained who shall go further afield, and by aid of other and greater finds, open up new ways and avenues of work.

Will my readers listen to a little story aptly illustrative of what such training as that which Professor Perry argues for may do for a nation, and of what its absence implies to another? If so, they will find it in the history of this very aniline-dye industry, one practically dead in Britain. Our chemists were trained under Hoffmann, and produced the dyes. One firm made a profit of £200,000 in a year. But the German chemists and manufacturers were labouring assiduously. They had succeeded so far when the Franco-German War intervened; then French and German works were closed down, and the British aniline trade revived. We got a monopoly through the accident of a political quarrel, and the British profits once again ran up. In 1870, I read, they amounted to over £100,000. But when Germany recovered herself and settled down to the pursuit of peaceful arts once more, then began the decline of the British industry. A writer, Mr. Grew, says the Germans caught and passed their British rivals, and have never looked back. The story is one of efficient chemical education and training on the part of our neighbours; it is one of want of sound means being taken by British manufacturers "to furnish the industry with that organised training and specialised equipment which was, and is, the basis of the German chemical manufacturer."

It seems to me that no talk of preferential tariffs can avail anything in face of the fact that if we cannot produce for ourselves something which the foreigner can manufacture, we shall have to pay him exactly what he likes to charge us, while we lose our industry, and require to take a back seat in the commercial arena. Some of our politicians who are so intent on lecturing the nation regarding the causes of declining trade might read Professor Perry's address with great advantage to themselves and their audiences. Whether tariffs will save us or not is immaterial to the present question, in which are involved issues that concern our ability to keep our position as producers of goods other nations want, and to rival them successfully in trade competition when they trench upon our domain. The Professor's arguments thus applied are those which seek to rouse the older Universities from their torpidity as agents for the education of our producers in all that concerns the science of their business. Failing this result, we may as well attempt to imitate Mrs. Partington's procedure with her mop, as to expect to stem the tide of successful rivalry which, tariffs or not, will assuredly swamp us.

ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

SORRENTO.—We are no less sorry that the cook escaped our notice, as we gave the problem what we thought was a careful examination. We greatly regret to hear of your indisposition, and hope you will soon be in the ranks again.

R. BEEF.—Your card has unfortunately been overlooked; but in any case the meeting you suggest would not be easy for us to arrange.

W. WILLIAMSON (Penge).—Yes, you are quite right; the move, as you describe it, cannot be made.

F. HALLIDAY.—We could scarcely put all on diagrams, even if we gave up the whole column for the purpose.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3108 received from H. A. Hutton (Johannesburg), S. Venkataraman (Madras), and Nripendranath Maitra (Calcutta); of No. 3111 from Marco Salem (Bologna), Albert Wolff (Putney), Cedric and Leonard Owen (Russia), and Emile Frau (Lyons); and of No. 3112 from Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), Emile Frau (Lyons), Cedric and Leonard Owen (Russia), Doryman, George Fisher (Belfast), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), F. Coupe (Whalley Range), E. E. Hiley (Wells), Gust Blehr (Christiania), and Marco Salem (Bologna); of No. 3113 from F. J. Candy (Tunbridge Wells), Cedric and Leonard Owen (Russia), Albert Wolff (Putney), F. Coupe (Whalley Range), A. G. (Panctsova), Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), George Fisher (Belfast), and B. O. Clark (Wolverhampton).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3114 received from F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), F. Henderson (Leeds), Laura Greaves (Shelton), Thomas M. Eglington (Handsworth), Union Club Amateurs (Ashton-under-Lyne), J. W. (Campsie), H. S. Brandreth (Paris), F. Coupe (Whalley Range), G. C. B. Frank Collard (Rochester), Reginald Gordon, H. Le Jeune, H. Walters (Plumstead), Dr. John Marriott (Northampton), Edward M. Fyson (Higham), F. J. Candy (Tunbridge Wells), Martin F. Rev. A. Mays (Bedford), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), T. Roberts, Doryman, R. Worts (Canterbury), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J. Coad, Shadforth, Charles Burnett, Henry Jennings (Clifton), Hereward, A. H. Newth (Hayward's Heath), E. J. Winter-Wood, A. Rettich (Upper Tooting), Charles Nicholson (Buxton), Valentin Oppermann (Marseilles), L. Desanges, and A. Belcher (Wycombe).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3113.—By H. G. COOPER.

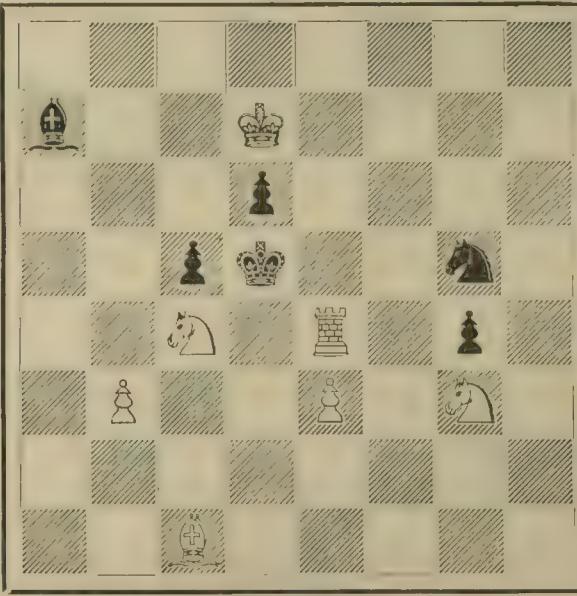
WHITE. BLACK.

1. P to R 7th K to B 4th
2. P to Kt 4th (ch) K moves
3. P to R 7th (a Kt), or B to B 4th. Mates accordingly.

If Black play 1. K to B 2nd, 2. R to K 6th; if 1. K to K 4th, 2. Kt to B 7th (ch); and if 1. any other, 2. R to R 6th (ch), etc.

PROBLEM NO. 3116.—By F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, between Messrs. MIESKE and FINN.

(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	2. P to K 4th	P takes P
2. P to Q 5th	K takes P	3. P to Q 5th	P takes P
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to B 7th	4. P to Q B 4th	
5. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	6. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to B 3rd
7. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	8. B to K 5th	B to K 2nd
9. Castles Q R	B to Kt 5th	10. P to K 5th	B takes Kt
11. P takes Kt	P takes P	12. P takes B	P takes B
13. Q to B 5th	Kt to K 4th	14. K R to K sq	
15. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	16. Kt to Q 5th	P to B 3rd
17. Kt takes Kt	P to B 3rd	18. Kt takes P (ch)	
19. Q takes K P	P to B 3rd	20. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
21. Q to K 5th	P to B 3rd	22. Q to B 7th	R to K sq
23. Kt to Q 5th	P to B 3rd	24. Kt to Q 5th	P to Kt 4th
25. Kt to Q 5th	P to B 3rd	26. Kt to K 4th (ch)	R to K sq
27. Kt to Q 5th	P to B 3rd	28. Q to Q 7th	B to Kt 4th (ch)
29. Kt to Q 5th	P to B 3rd	30. Q takes Q R P	R to Q 7th (ch)
31. Kt to Q 5th	P to B 3rd	32. K to B 3rd	R to K 7th
33. Kt to Q 5th	P to B 3rd	34. K to B 4th	R to Kt 7th
35. Kt to Q 5th	P to B 3rd	36. K to Kt 5th	R to B 7th (ch)
37. Kt to Q 5th	P to B 3rd		Resigns.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played at Kiev between Messrs. Dus-CHOTIMARSKI and SALVE.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	2. Q to Kt 3rd	B to B 5th
2. Kt to B 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd	3. B to Kt 5th	Q takes B
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd
5. Castles	Kt takes P	6. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
7. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	8. P takes P	B to K 3rd
9. P to Q R 3th	B to K 3rd	10. P takes P	P to Kt 4th
11. P to B 3rd	B to Q 4th	12. Q to K 2nd	Castles
13. Q to K 2nd	Kt takes Kt	14. Q takes Kt	R to K 2nd
15. B to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	16. P to K 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
17. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	18. P to K 4th	B to K 4th
19. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	20. P to K 4th	R to K 4th
21. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	22. P to K 4th	P takes P
23. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	24. P to R 3rd	P to B 7th
25. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	26. R to Q B sq	R (K sq) takes B
27. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	28. There is no chance against such play as this. Black finishes this beautiful game in the same masterly way he has conducted it throughout.	
29. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	30. P takes R	B to Kt 7th
31. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	32. R takes P	R takes R
33. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	34. P to Q 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
35. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	36. P to Q 8th (ch)	B to K 4th
37. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	38. P to B 8th (ch)	R to B 8th (ch)
39. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd	40. K to K 3rd	B to B 5th (ch)
41. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd		White resigns.

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THE RIVAL FLEETS IN THE FAR EAST.

BY HORACE WYNNDHAM.

It is no exaggeration to say that everybody's attention is being concentrated just now on the fighting value of the Russian and Japanese fleets in the Far East. Ship for ship, there is perhaps not much to choose between the two navies. Mere numbers, however, are not everything in maritime warfare—discipline, training, men, guns, armour-plating, speed and coal-endurance, together with a host of other factors bearing on the ultimate issue of any struggle for sea-supremacy, have to be taken into consideration as well. In all of these the advantage is distinctly on the side of Japan. Thus, while the displacement of the seven battle-ships belonging to Russia and under the orders of Admiral Alexeieff at Port Arthur is 83,650 tons, that of the six Japanese battle-ships in the same waters is 84,950 tons. Then the gun-protection of the former is less by at least one-third than that of the latter, while they also steam a knot slower per hour. Altogether, as far as battle-ships are concerned, Admiral Togo (who commands the Mikado's fleet) has not much to fear at the hands of Admiral Alexeieff (representing the Czar). With regard to armament, he can rely upon twenty-four 12-in. guns; whereas his potential enemy has four guns fewer of the same calibre. His 6-in. armament, however, is inferior. In armoured and protected cruisers, together with destroyers and torpedo-boats, Japan has the advantage all the way round. Just, however, as it is impossible to foretell the ultimate issue of hostilities on dry land, so is it impossible to foretell that of an engagement at sea. Again, one cannot say with certainty the circumstances under which the two fleets will first meet one another. Admiral Alexeieff, for example, may decide to withdraw into the Gulf of Pechili. On the other hand, he may elect to join issue with Admiral Togo at the earliest moment with the intention of inflicting so much damage that Russia will be able to dispatch a second squadron, which will make its way out unimpeded.

The principal Russian vessels of each class in the Far East at the time of writing are the *Cæsarvitch*, *Retvisan*, and *Peresvet* (battle-ships); the *Gromoboi* and *Rossia* (armoured cruisers); and the *Bogatyr*, *Aeskold*, and *Varyag* (protected cruisers). The first-named vessel was built at La Seyne, as was also one of her cruisers, while the *Retvisan* was launched at Philadelphia. The *Cæsarvitch*, which has only recently arrived at Port Arthur, has a normal speed of eighteen knots, and her guns enable her to throw a total weight of 3516 lb. The next heaviest broadside is that of the *Peresvet*, 2622 lb., but her armour-plating is not considered satisfactory. This drawback also attaches to the majority of Russia's cruisers. Another circumstance that tends seriously to diminish the efficiency of the fleet in a combined action is that several of her bigger battle-ships have their guns arranged in a different fashion. Some of the cruisers which Admiral Alexeieff is supposed to have at his disposal are at Vladivostok, where they are likely to be ice-bound before very long, and others are at Chemulpo, Newchwang, and elsewhere, instead of being at Port Arthur. As, however, there are no docks suitable for their accommodation at the last-named place, their absence is a matter of necessity. Admiral Alexeieff, who is now looming largely in the public eye, has an excellent reputation both as a sailor and as a diplomatist. The expansion of Russia across Asia has been his fond endeavour for years past. A great impetus was given his ambition by the result of the Boxer rising of 1900. At one time he commanded at Vladivostok, being subsequently transferred—first, to the Russian Pacific Squadron, and secondly, to the Governorship of Manchuria. He may now be regarded as Viceroy for the Czar in the Far East.

Other commanders with the Russian Pacific Squadron just now at Port Arthur are Vice-Admiral Stark, Rear-Admiral Prince Utkhontski, and Rear-Admiral Baron Shtakelberg. In charge of the reinforcements on their way out is Admiral Virenius. He takes with him one battle-ship, two cruisers, and eleven torpedo-boat destroyers. When these arrive, the numerical value of the two fleets will be more nearly adjusted than is at present the case. It must also be remembered that Japan labours under the disadvantage of having to defend an exceptionally long coastline.

The navy with which, in the event of hostilities taking place, Japan will engage Russia is to a great extent of British origin. Thus all her principal armoured vessels but two were built in England, while the system of training and discipline observed is

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256 PAGES (Illustrated).

R. E. P.

The action should be entirely from the wrist—pianoforte action—and the taps should be always very rapid and of different degrees of force as may be necessary. Finally, a rapid number of light flicks or “slaps” are given to the part. In some cases, such as the abdomen, a kind of vigorous push with the knuckles is best.

Vibration requires considerable ability and knowledge, as its purport is to pick out the nerves and stimulate them. This is done in one of two ways—either by rapidly drawing the fingers across the position of the nerve, or by causing it to vibrate with the thumb, as in playing a banjo.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

The following are directions to mothers respecting the care of children with Infantile Paralysis.

They are applicable for all forms of wasting of muscles, from any cause whatever.

In certain forms of paralysis, in which the muscles become too excitable, and jump or start, causing great pain at the slightest provocation, only the soothing, stroking movement should be used.

THE CLOTHING.

The child must be kept warm day and night. Knitted woollen stockings, to come up above the knees. If these do not keep the limbs warm, woollen overalls, to be worn outside the stockings. The overalls to come up the thighs. If these are not sufficient to keep the limbs warm, the overalls must be lined with cotton wadding, which is to be quilted so as to hold fast to the overalls. For the night, a flannel sack made the shape of the leg, and coming up to the top of the thigh, is the best. This sack should be lined with cotton wadding.

Read offer on top of page.

MASSAGE is an art which depends upon a knowledge of anatomy for its scientific application. But some massage is better than none, and good results can be obtained by carefully following the instructions now given.

The process of massage combines various “movements,” as they are called. These are utilised singly or in combination. In most cases any but gentle force is unnecessary.

DO NOT HANDLE THE PATIENT WITH COLD HANDS.

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4. Tapping.
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Read offer on top of page.

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THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

The New Gallery, filled with works of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers, is something more than a picture-show—it is a "movement," a marshalling of forces against the Academy, an attempt to eliminate the note of provincialism in art. Before considering it as a show, we may therefore fitly give a few thoughts to it as an argument, a demonstration—in the fuller sense of the word, an exposition. In this aspect, to be quite frank, it is a failure. The Executive Council, though M. Rodin is its President and Mr. Lavery the Vice-President, and though it is assisted by a tangle of "Honorary Members," "Honorary Lay Members," "Associates," "Lay Members," and an "Acting Secretary," has not surmounted those difficulties which have hitherto been named as a reproach peculiar to Burlington House, but which are perhaps inherent to the organisation of an exhibition at all, and proper to the temperament artistic.

To begin with, the International Society does not live up to its name. It is not really catholic. Provincialism is not really defeated by an exhibition which contains no Sargent, no Watts, no La Thangue, no Clausen—to name four members of the Royal Academy—and which equally ignores the New English Art Club, having no Conder, no Orpen, no Steere. The importation of some third-class canvases from Spain does not compensate for the absence of the fine work done at home. For even the representation from abroad is utterly inadequate and capricious; and in view of the fact that pictures already familiar to the public, and the works of artists who are deceased, are hung alongside of the works of living

artists, the exhibition must take a very inferior place beside those held all the year in continuous succession in the galleries of the dealers. As to the hanging, the difficulties of disposing of the works harmoniously have been found insuperable. The new

at the hands of the Royal Academy, will find him less well even at the New Gallery than was the case in the most complacent days of Burlington House. Academicians listening on the night of the Varnishing Day at the International to the complaints of its exhibitors, the air charged with resignations that were anything but resigned, might be forgiven a certain grim sense of the irony of events. To be candid, we regret that Burlington House has received so little of an object-lesson in Regent St. from a Society which comes with an alluring programme, only to teach us how fallacious in practice the pretensions of a programme may prove to be. The exhibition will be further treated next week.



A THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD OAK TREE AT CADINEN, GERMANY.

The illustration here figured is taken from a book of views of Cadinen, where the German Emperor has a country seat. During the recent floods the district suffered severely, and in aid of the inhabitants the album in question was published by Mr. Ottomar Anschütz, under the direct patronage of the German Empress, who permitted a facsimile of her signature to be printed in each copy. There are many pleasant scenes of the Imperial family's country life.

backgrounds were considered by some of the artists to have ruined their effects; and critics who, like ourselves, have claimed for an artist of undoubtedly powers like Mr. Greiffenhagen greater consideration

in Canada; (3) Travel to Canada, and via Canada to Japan, China, Australia, and Around the World." A wide programme, but one that energy will doubtless complete.



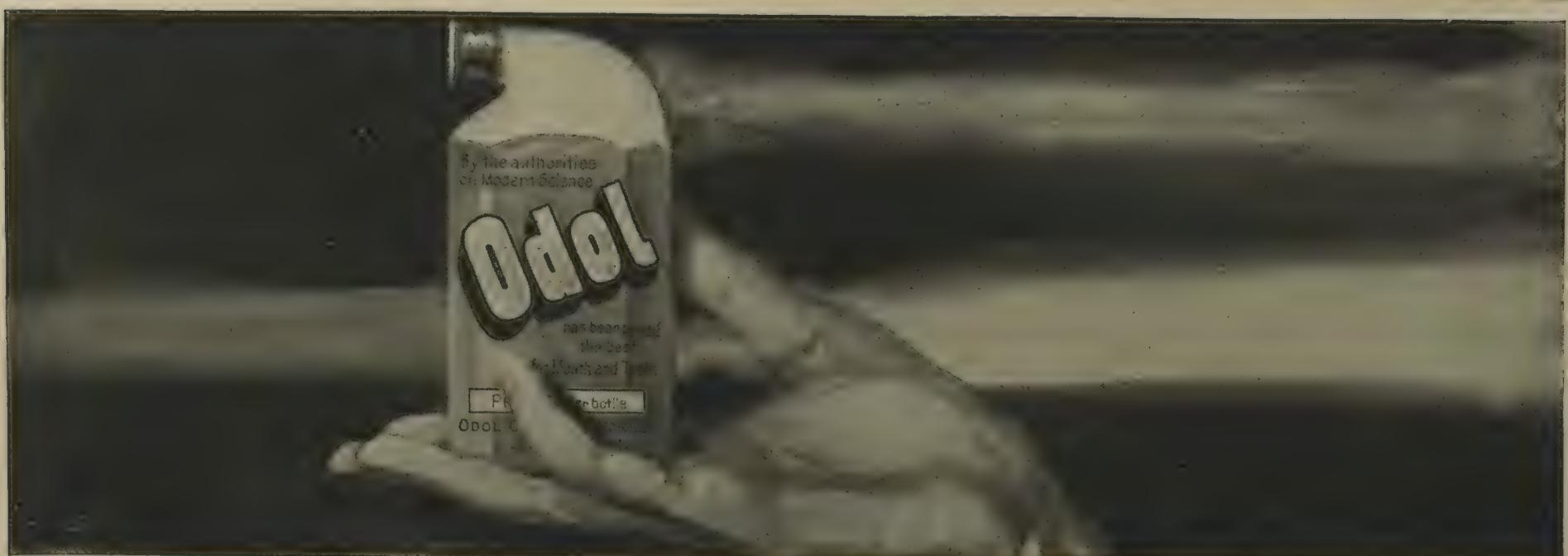
NOCTURNAL FOES

AND the worst of it is that they are already *within* the fortress. We lie down to rest, with easy conscience and thankful that for the moment we have no worries to disturb the night's repose, without any suspicion of the truth that we are quietly resigning ourselves to the insidious proceedings of millions of microscopic creatures, who are never so busily engaged in attacking us as whilst we are asleep. Where are they? In our mouths. Only to think of it might occasion a nightmare. But facts are facts, and modern science has clearly demonstrated that the destruction of the teeth proceeds

from the action of microbes harbouring in the mouth, luxuriating in its warmth, flourishing upon any fragments of food that may remain in the folds of the oral cavity or in interstices between the teeth, and setting up decomposition and fermentation processes that make the breath impure and immediately attack the teeth wherever the slightest imperfection of the enamel exists. During the day those foes are also busy, but the movements of the muscles of the mouth—even the slight act of swallowing the saliva—do something, if very little, to moderate their attacks. At night, whilst we rest, they are completely masters of the situation—unless we have prudently protected ourselves from their insidious assaults by annihilating them. That cannot be done with a tooth-brush and powder, nor by cleaning only the anterior surfaces of the teeth. Microbes are not so accommodating as to

place themselves only where they can be brushed off. And brushing does not arrest chemical processes. The whole mouth must be washed with something that will reach every corner and every interstice, and arrest all bacterial decomposition and fermentation processes; that is to say, with an *antiseptic fluid*. Nothing else can combat enemies so microscopically minute, so energetically active, and so capable of multiplying into innumerable hosts in the course of a night—whence the flat taste experienced in the mouth in the morning.

Scientific experimentalists have expended immense labour upon ascertaining which is the most effective of antiseptic mouth-washes, and the greatest authorities have unhesitatingly declared in favour of Odol, whose action is based upon an entirely new principle. The antiseptic of this preparation is contained in minute oily drops which spread everywhere, and are, to a certain extent, absorbed by the mucous membrane of the mouth, so that they completely arrest for many hours all the processes which attack the teeth, rendering the whole mouth pure and immune. Anyone who thoroughly rinses the mouth with it before going to rest renders all attacks upon the teeth during the night (when the greater part of the mischief is ordinarily done) impossible. Its regular use confers permanent purity of the mouth and security of the teeth from destruction by the annihilation of the processes that lead to their decay.





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LADIES' PAGES.

The Duchess of Devonshire has been described by a competent critic as "the greatest of English great ladies," and her wonderful resource and perfection of management in the details of the ducal hospitality to royalty at "the Palace of the Peak" can but confirm the view. Her Grace is not, however, English by birth, for she belongs to the German principality from which the House of Brunswick came to rule over England—Hanover. Entering the English peerage as the wife of the Duke of Manchester, she was soon famous in Society for her beauty and her intellectual ability, and especially for her interest in politics and her wisdom about public affairs, which have often enabled her to influence the course of leading statesmen. The Duchess can vie with Queen Alexandra in retaining youthfulness and charm of appearance, and it is she who has led the becoming present fashion of elderly women wearing white, her state gowns being nearly always either white or black.

Viscount Fincastle's bride wore on her marriage day a handsome wedding-dress of that lovely new soft and supple material, satin chiffon; the skirt bore a deep flounce of Brussels lace falling over one of fully gathered chiffon, and headed by Louis Quinze bows in raised chiffon embroidery; the bodice was pleated, and finished with a folded fichu of tulle edged with lace, laid over a yoke of fine old lace. The train was of cloth-of-silver edged with chiffon puffs, and the bouquet was of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The bridesmaids' dresses were extremely pretty: they were of white gauze over white silk, made with deep collars edged with brown fur, and having wide folded sashes with long ends of turquoise-blue satin, against which the shower bouquets of pink roses showed up well; then their hats were of pale-green crumpled felt, trimmed with plumes shaded from blue to green, and with folds of blue chiffon. These six attendant maidens had committed to them the pretty task of distributing "favours" to the guests in the church while the register was being signed—a white rosebud mingled with sprays of white heather and lilies-of-the-valley, tied with a tiny piece of red ribbon. This is a pretty old custom, and one that Fashion is smiling upon again; it fills up the tedious quarter of an hour while the couple and their nearest friends are in the vestry, and gives the whole bridal party a feeling of community in the celebration. Roses are very suitable at a wedding, for the symbolic meaning of the Queen of Flowers is always love. The half-opened bud is a symbol of the beginning of affection: the maiden who accepts it with a smile is understood to be expressing her willingness to be courted. The full-blown rose speaks of the perfumed sweetness and the unequalled beauty of a happy passion. The myrtle is emblematical of the evergreen nature that ought to distinguish wedded love; and white heather is the

established symbol of "good luck." So Lady Fincastle's flower-favours were well chosen. The bridegroom (who is a V.C. and a godson of the King) received a fine diamond and ruby pin from his Majesty, and a model of a Lancer in silver from his brother officers.

One of our Illustrations is of a cloth tailor-made gown, decorated with a black-and-white trimming, and showing the latest form of sleeve. The second is a pretty dancing-frock, just the sort of thing now required, for country dances take place chiefly in the present and succeeding months. The design depicted can be carried out in tulle, chiffon, crêpe de Chine, or net; or, if expense be no consideration, it would look well in that delightful new fabric which combines the shimmering depth of light and shade of velvet with the suppleness and softness of muslin under the hybrid name of "mouseline-velours." The frock is trimmed with lace flounces, headed both at the décolletage and on the skirt by Louis bows and lines constructed of a narrow white ribbon having black edges; and the waistbelt is black satin ribbon finished with four diamond buttons. Ball-dresses are so fragile, so easily damaged, so impossible to keep dainty and nice even by careful putting away between the occasions on which they are used, that girls find them more of a drag on a small dress allowance than any other item. A clever maid, or a girl who has had some dressmaking lessons, can often produce at home a sufficiently satisfactory costume for small dances, and the saving is great. Styles are so simple now that there is little difficulty in following them; and the sales are full of suitable materials at wonderfully modest prices. British silks are very inexpensive. I do not know anything more surprising in dress fabrics than the excellent appearance that is presented by one home manufacture of the kind for about fifteenpence the yard. Even more economical in the long run is a white glacé underslip, which will bear re-covering with tulle or net several times over. Ribbons and flowers are the fashionable adornments of these little dancing-frocks. The flat front of the skirt may be defined, for instance, by three bands of satin ribbon running down from the waist to the frillings that should always form the decoration of the foot of the skirt, to look light and full while dancing; then above, rows of ribbon should be run round the skirt in sets of two, three, or five rows placed at regular intervals, with a cluster of flowers at each junction where the hoops of ribbon meet the downward bands at the front of the dress.

The gathered bébé bodice is the easiest of all styles to construct, and the most suitable, too, for the slender figure of a girl. Finished with a deep flounce-like lace berthe and a cluster of flowers set in a velvet rosette, or a



THE LATEST FASHION IN TAILOR-DRESS.

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Dr. ANDREW WILSON says: "The practice of adding to Cocoa foreign substances should be condemned. Cocoa in itself is an excellent and nutritious food . . . and it should be consumed in a perfectly pure state."

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dearer than common soaps.

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The name LEVER on Soap is a guarantee of purity and excellence.



trail of blossoms placed all round the décolletage or from the left shoulder to the centre of the bust, the effect can hardly fail to be pleasing. If the bodice be not sufficiently covered with the gathered and frilled-on soft material to hide the foundation, it will be found most becoming and useful to have the silk underneath made with "the Court cut." In this, the breast-seams that accomplish the shaping in an ordinary dress are abolished, being superseded by one seam running the whole length, from waist-edge to décolletage. This seam is properly shaped to the figure, and no worker should be ambitious enough to try to construct it for the first time by her own unaided consciousness; if she have only hitherto cut the ordinary "darted" bodice, she must obtain a proper paper pattern for "a Court-cut low corsage." The advantage of the Court cut is that the top of the bodice is thus cut practically "on the straight" of the material to obviate the danger of much stretching in wear; and at the same time the underarm piece is made to come quite on the cross, thus sitting closely to the shape, and the silk, gleaming through the diaphanous covering, has its fullest value accentuated for the wearer's advantage. Having mentioned the necessity of obtaining a pattern for this special bodice shape, I may take the opportunity of mentioning that this Journal does not supply cut paper patterns. Readers constantly write to ask me to forward them these aids to home dressmaking, but it is quite useless. However, there are many places where patterns are sold.

To be a clever needlewoman is so great a help to dressing smartly without inordinate expense that I admire and applaud any woman who has no profession for trying to accomplish something in this way. I am afraid that many of the present generation of wives and mothers are, taken on the whole, more idle and useless by far than the similar class in previous times. Needless to add, this is quite a general observation, and does not apply to a very large proportion of us. But of another big section I think nobody can doubt that it is true. Our great-grandmothers perforce had to supervise the work of their household manufactures in a way that is now not merely unnecessary, but impossible to be done. In those days all preserving, pickling, bread-baking, cake-making, and so on, was done at home; even such articles as soap; candles, cordials and flavouring essences, wines and liqueurs, were commonly home-made. Factories run by machinery with the potent aid of steam now produce most articles of common daily necessity, and the locomotive and marine engines make the whole world one, and enable us to avail ourselves in our scattered homes of the advantages of the production of distant organisations of industry. Besides all those domestic manufactures that are now not required of us, there used to be



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Sterling
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and Knob.



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1½ pints ... £3 15

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Bishop of London's January visit to Bournemouth is quite an event of the winter season, and there is an annual rush to the church where he preaches on behalf of the East London Fund. At the Mont Dore Hall, where he usually speaks on the second Monday of the year, considerable sums are collected for the fund. Golf is the Bishop's chief amusement at the seaside.

Prebendary Fox of the Church Missionary Society has been visiting Edinburgh, and gave an excellent address to the Students' Volunteer Union. This handsome grey-haired clergyman was one of the most striking figures at a Convention which drew together many interesting speakers. One of the points on which he dwelt was that the Church has no right to look for a second Pentecost any more than for another Ascension. The Divine power already bestowed is sufficient for the evangelisation of the world.

In the Diocese of Worcester Feb. 14 has been fixed as "Bishopric Sunday," when offertories will be devoted to the Birmingham Bishopric Fund. The churches are showing a decided interest in the movement; and St. Andrew's, Rugby, has already made a contribution of over £80.

On Tuesday, Jan. 26, a conference of Church workers in Kensington is to be held at St. Mary Abbots. The preacher will be Bishop Lloyd of Newcastle, who was very successful in organising similar conferences in the North of England.

Archdeacon Donne has uttered a strenuous protest against the misuse of Sunday among the rich. No one, as he says, blames the hard-worked clerk or assistant who, after a week in the stuffy office, rushes into the country for fresh air when Sunday comes. No one blames the artisan who leaves courts and alleys for fresh fields and hill-sides on the day of rest. But, as Archdeacon Donne proceeded to show, the nation takes its example from the wealthy, and among the governing classes there is too often a complete disregard of the religious claims of the Lord's Day, Sundays being spent in picnics, croquet, or bridge.

Dr. Goodrich, the new chairman of the Congregational Union, made an excellent speech in welcoming the Rev. A. J. Mitchell to the secretaryship. "We are opening a new chapter in our history," said Dr. Goodrich, "and in Mr. Mitchell we have a man with the statesmanlike mind, comprehensive grasp, and fullness of knowledge of

detail which is essential for the carrying through of the new constitution."

The Rev. G. H. R. Garcia is still at Dresden, and is making good progress towards recovery. He has not, however, fixed any definite date for beginning his work as Dr. Hunter's successor in Trinity Congregational Church, Glasgow. Dr. Hunter himself has been staying with Lord Aberdeen at Haddo House, and on Sunday evening preached in the private chapel. V.

"The Story of Exploration," a complete history of the discovery of the globe from the earliest records up to the present time, is announced by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen. The editor is Dr. J. Scott Keltie. The volumes, which will cost 7s. 6d. each, will be undertaken by Dr. Nansen, Mr. C. Raymond Beazley, Sir Harry Johnston, and many other eminent authorities.

A new monthly periodical, *Hortick's Magazine*, begins with the year. It is published by Messrs. James Elliott and Co., and the price is 6d. The first number contains many stories, literary articles, and papers of general and scientific interest.

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Thy clothes shall be silken and coloured
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A handmaid in purple thy bright hair shall braid,
Thou shalt feed upon chocolate Cailler has made.

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Wholesale:
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CHEF SAUCE

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LAZENBY'S SAUCE

has for more than 100 years been considered the finest and most delicate Sauce for all kinds of Fish, Game, Steaks, &c.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 24, 1899), with two codicils (dated July 24, 1899, and Dec. 15, 1900), of Prince Dimitry Soltykoff, of 41, Curzon Street, Mayfair, who died on Nov. 21, was proved on Jan. 1 by the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., Romer Williams, and Sturgeon Nunn Pretyman Brewster, the executors, the value of the estate being £365,354. The testator gives all his freehold property in Russia and the family portraits to his brother, Prince John Soltykoff; £1000 each to the Rous Cottage Hospital and Almshouses, and the Bentinck Benevolent Fund; £1000 each to his executors; £22,000, in trust, for the children of Madame de Condray Jollivet, of Paris; £500 each to his servants David Margetson and Martin; and legacies to other servants. He directs that his stud farm Lanwards, Kennett, is to be sold, and he gives the proceeds thereof, his house in Curzon Street, with the furniture, etc., £2000, an annuity of £2000, the premises called the Kremlin at Newmarket, and all his racehorses, either at the stud or in training, to his friend Mrs. Clinton.

The will (dated Feb. 17, 1903) of Mr. John Marnham, of The Hollies, Boxmoor, Herts, and the Stock Exchange, who died on Nov. 27, was proved on Jan. 5 by Francis John Marnham, Herbert Marnham, and Alfred Marnham, the sons, and Arthur William Ballance, the

executors, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £306,900. The testator gives £3000 each to the London City Mission and the Baptist Missionary Society; £500 to the West Herts Infirmary, Hemel Hempstead; £200 to the Herts Union of Baptist Churches; £500 to James Thomas Prisley; £100 each to his executors; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated July 17, 1901) of Mr. Edgar Flower, of Middle Hill, Broadway, Worcester, and Stratford-on-Avon, who died on July 29, was proved on Dec. 30 by Archibald Dennis Flower and Spencer Aldborough Flower, the sons, and Henry Seymour Ayshford Sandford, three of the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £112,116. The testator gives £1000 and the household effects to his wife, Mrs. Isabella Sophia Flower, and 2500 preference shares and 2400 ordinary shares in the brewing firm of Flower and Sons, Stratford-on-Avon, are to be held, in trust, for her for life, and then as to the preference shares as she shall appoint to his daughter, and the ordinary shares he gives to his three sons. He also gives £200 to Henry Seymour Ayshford Flower and 750 ordinary shares in the said company each to his sons Spencer Aldborough and Oswald Swift. Certain farms, lands, and premises in Worcester he settles on his son Archibald Dennis,

and 1000 ordinary brewery shares are to be held, in trust, to pay off any incumbrances thereon. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Archibald Dennis.

The will (dated Aug. 14, 1903) of Mr. John Sanderson, of Bullers Wood, Chislehurst, and Basinghall Street, E.C., who died on Aug. 15, was proved on Dec. 2 by Leslie Sanderson, the son, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £95,328. The testator gives £2500 and the household furniture, and during her widowhood an annuity of £2500 and the use of his residence, to his wife, Mrs. Agnes Sanderson; £100 each to his sons Leslie and John; and £250 each to Alexander Fowler Roberts and George Stratford Hunt. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated Oct. 30, 1899), with a codicil (dated Aug. 7, 1903), of Mr. Alfred Clarkson Osler, of Fallowfield, Norfolk Road, Birmingham, who died on Oct. 1, has been proved by Mrs. Catherine Courtauld Osler, the widow, John Taylor Osler, the son, Howard Samuel Smith, and George Spencer Matthews, the executors, the value of the estate being £86,733. The testator gives £500 and the household furniture to his wife; £1000, and £9000 (part of his capital in the firm of F. and C. Osler, 220, Broad Street, Birmingham, glass-manufacturers), each to his sons John Taylor and Julian Alfred; and £50 each to Howard Samuel Smith and

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Prevents the decay of the TEETH.
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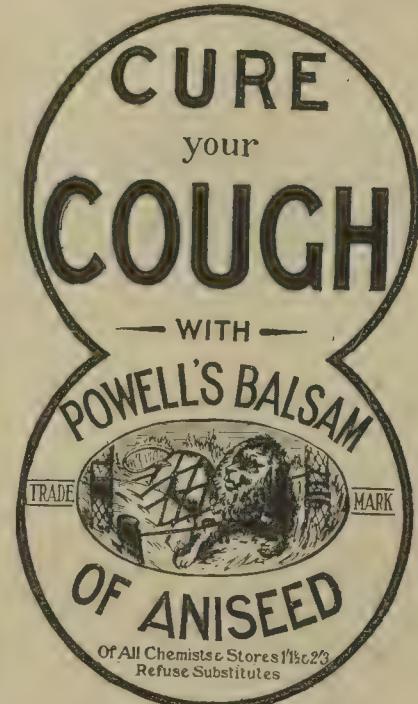
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To His Majesty King Edward VII. and
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"Wherever
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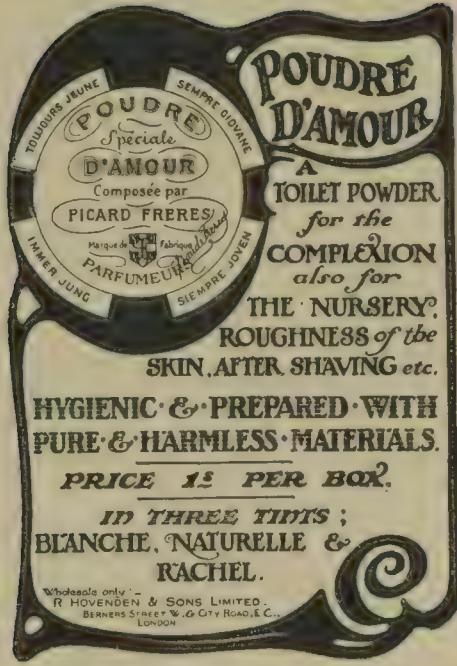


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Bovril is equally valuable
in cooking, and a little added
to gravies, soups, croquettes,
hashes, &c., wonderfully
improves their flavour and
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Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., &c., &c., says: "I have subjected to analysis a specimen of the 'CRAVEN' Mixture of Tobacco, and have obtained very satisfactory results. I find that it is composed of pure tobacco leaf, and that the amounts of moisture and ash are not in excess. I can pronounce it to be *very good tobacco*."
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Of all Chemists, 1/12 per box.
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Perfection in Age, Purity, Flavour

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EASILY
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FOR THICKENING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c.

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REAL MOUNTAIN DEW.
Special Scotch.

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Depends upon the quantity and quality of the Blood.

When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the Blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function, and finally produce organic disease.

Such disease will appear in the form of ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, BLOOD POISON, UGLY BLOTCHES and PIMPLES, or other kinds of SORES, also RHEUMATISM and GOUT. For forty years a Safe and Permanent Remedy for all Skin and Blood Diseases has been found in

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world. A recent case is given below.

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SUFFERERS SHOULD READ THIS.

Mr. E. COWELL, of 19, St. John's Quay, Dublin, writes: "Gentlemen—Having suffered for a number of years from acute Rheumatism and tried so-called remedies out of number, including electric and massage treatment, without the slightest relief, I had nearly given up hope of being cured, and had practically made up my mind that my case was hopeless, when I was advised by a friend to try Clarke's Blood Mixture. I did so, believing at the time that it would be only one more of the many failures I had experienced, but I am proud to be able to testify 'unsolicited' to its wonderful effects. I experienced pronounced relief after the first bottle, and am now, after using four bottles, in perfect health, free from all pain. I will certainly recommend your medicine to anyone I know. I need hardly state that, owing to the nature of my employment, I meet many suffering as I did—30/10/03."

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KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in 13d. tins everywhere.

George Spencer Matthews. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for his wife for life, and then £5000 is to be held, in trust, for each of his daughters, Nellie and Dorothy; and the ultimate residue divided among his children.

The will (dated Sept. 20, 1903) of Mr. Holford Cotton Risley, J.P., of Deddington, Oxfordshire, High Sheriff in 1876, who died on Oct. 4, was proved on Dec. 28 by the Rev. William Cotton Risley, the brother, and Ralph Daubeny Upton, the executors, the value of the estate being £60,948. Subject to a legacy of £100 to his god-daughter, Laura Mary Willes, the testator leaves all his property to his brother.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1898) of Mr. Wilfred Joseph Cripps, C.B., of Cirencester, Gloucester, who died on Oct. 26, was proved on Dec. 22 by Mrs. Helen Augusta Wilhelmina Cripps, the widow, Lieutenant-Colonel John

Frederick Curtis Hayward, and Frederick William Beresford Cripps, the nephew, the value of the estate being £84,552. The testator gives and devises all his freehold and copyhold lands, messuages, and premises to his wife, for life or widowhood, with remainder to his brother Edmund William Cripps, with remainder to his nephew Frederick William Beresford Cripps and his heirs male.

Amateur photographers will welcome the remarkably ingenious contrivance which Kodak, Limited, have just placed on the market. It is called the Premo Film Pack, which increases by 100 per cent. the working-power of glass plate cameras. It is intended to be used with all glass plate instruments in connection with an inexpensive adapter, and it permits them to be loaded and unloaded in daylight—hitherto a non-

existent quality. Another advantage is that each exposure can be focussed, and the pack at any time be withdrawn and its place taken by any ordinary dark slide. The Film Pack is a simple and ingenious device, consisting of twelve cut films, mounted separately on black paper with projecting tabs for withdrawal. The device is as beautiful as it is simple, and the adapter loaded with twelve films occupies only the space of a double dark slide.

Messrs. John Jameson and Son, Limited, Dublin, have been appointed distillers to his Majesty the King.

The cryptic title "R.E.P." which appears on a handy volume of surgical treatment, is to be interpreted "Rubbing Eases Pain." From this it is only a step to Messrs. Elliman, the makers of the noted embrocation, who are also the publishers of the book.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

INVALUABLE FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA, NEURALGIA,
AND ALL
KINDRED AILMENTS.

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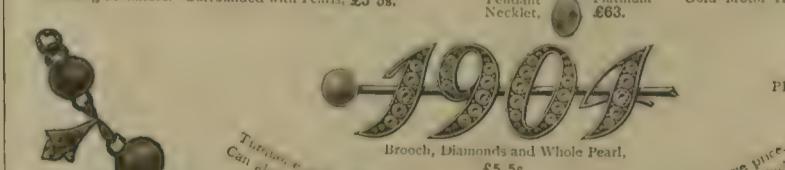
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the
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Diamond
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8	3 15 0
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2 9 9 0

3 4 15 0

4 5 5 0

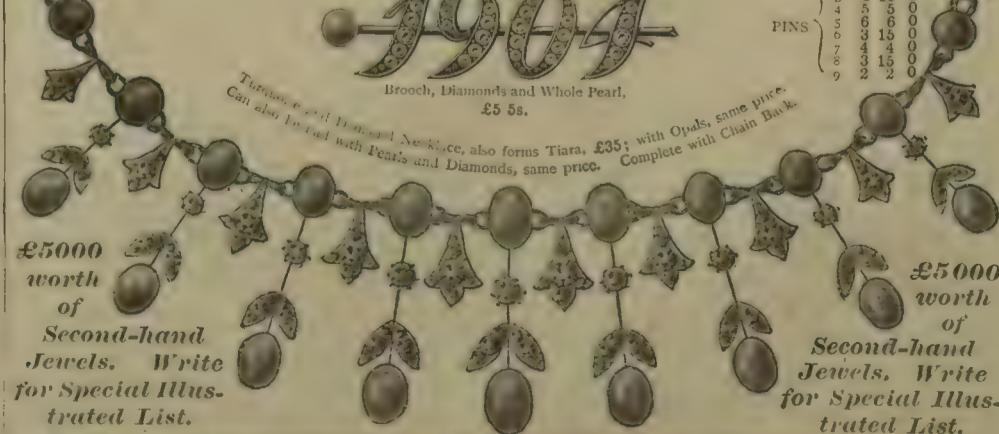
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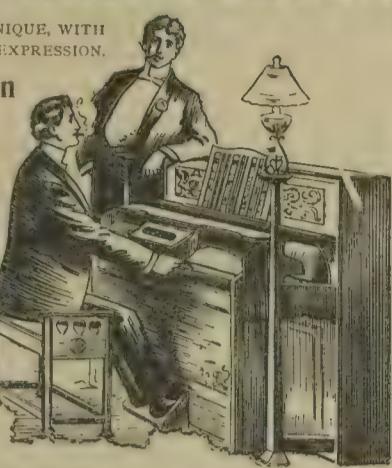
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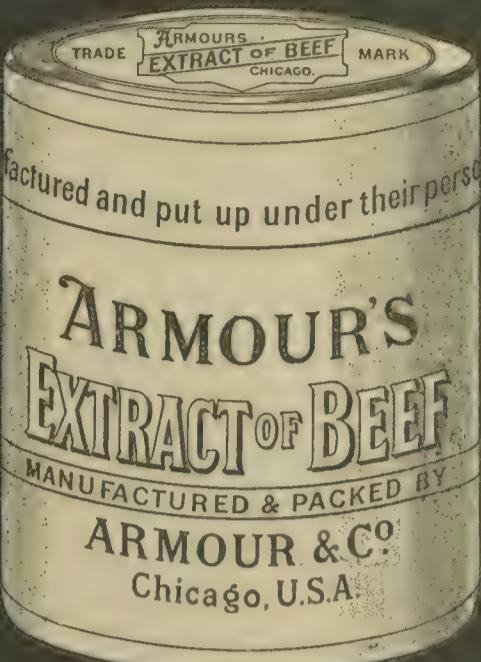
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Russia and Japan: The Crisis in the Far East.



AN ANCIENT FORM OF FIELD-TELEGRAPH IN MODERN USE: AN ALARM TORCH AT A COSSACK POST IN MANCHURIA.
DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC RIVALS IN THE FAR EAST: THE CZAR.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKOEK.



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NICHOLAS II., EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIANS.

The Second Nicholas, who was born on May 18, 1868, rather more than a year after the accession of his Japanese rival, succeeded to the throne on October 20, 1894. His life has, curiously enough, exactly covered the period of Japan's remarkable leap from barbarism towards modern civilisation. Should the Czar find himself involved in what would prove the most terrible of wars, his position would be in strangely ironical contrast to his well-known enthusiasm for peace, which led him to convene the Hague Conference.

THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC RIVALS IN THE FAR EAST: THE MIKADO.

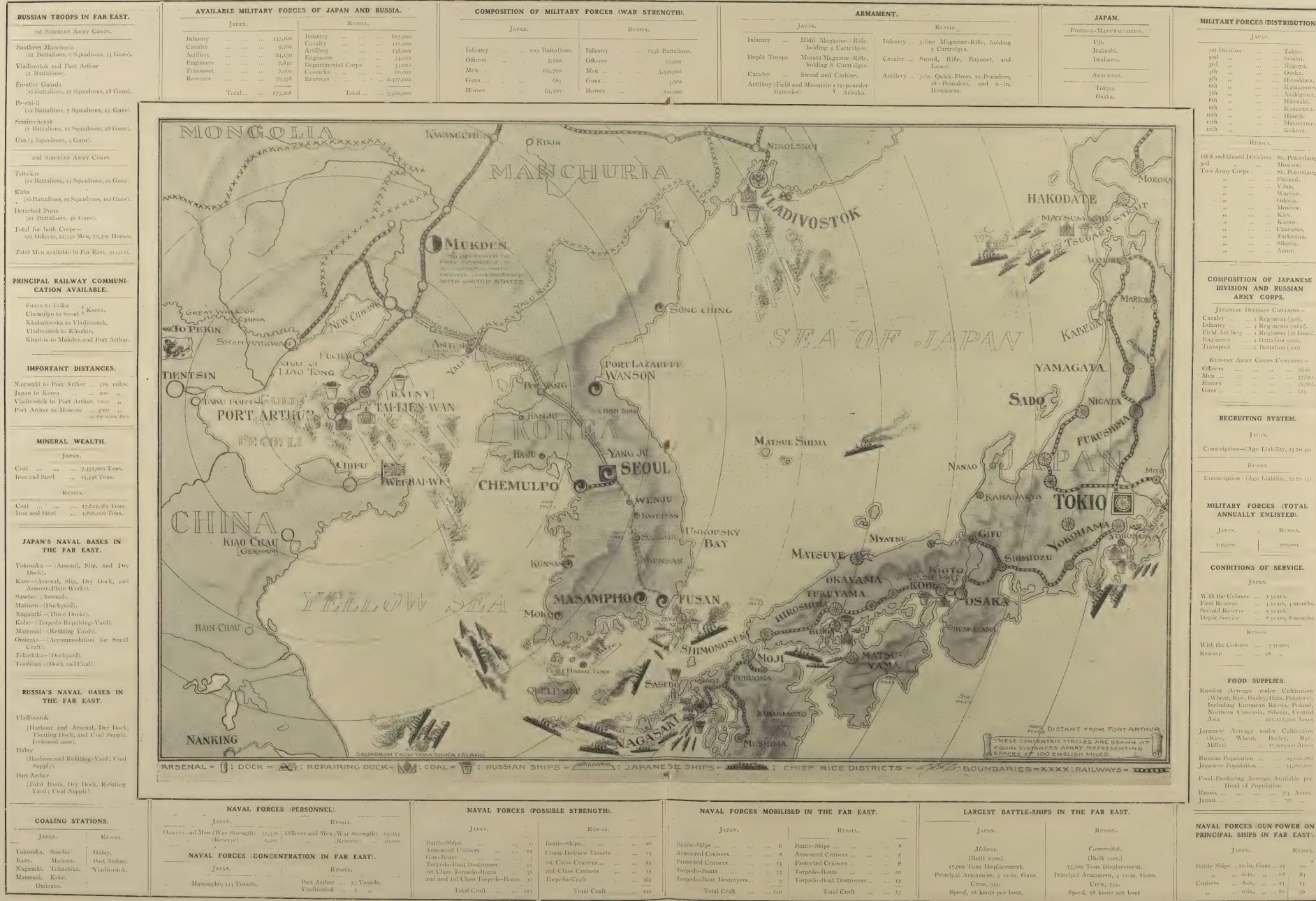
DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKHOEK.



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY MUTSUHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

The Emperor, who was born on November 3, 1852, succeeded to the throne on February 13, 1867, on the suppression of the Sho-gun dynasty, which had for generations wielded the power which the Imperial family held only in name. Mutsuhito has proved the most practical of modern monarchs, for in less than forty years he has brought his country from semi-barbarism to the status of a first-class Power.

THE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN, AND A COMPARISON OF THE RELATIVE STRENGTH AND RESOURCES OF THE TWO POWERS.



British possessions indicated by the Union Jack; Russian towns by the Imperial Eagle; Japanese by the conventional Chrysanthemum; Korea by the national symbol. The map is based on that published in the "Daily Chronicle," by permission of the editor of that journal.

THE JAPANESE NAVY'S LEAP INTO MODERN EFFICIENCY SINCE 1848.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.



1. 1848; JAPANESE WAR-GALLEY.

2. 1860; WAR-GALLEY OF THE PRINCE OF WASIMA.

3. 1867; TYPICAL WAR-JUNK.

3. 1867; THE INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN RIG: THE CORVETTE "TSUKUBA KAN."

4. 1869; THE INTRODUCTION OF ARMOUR: THE IRON RAM "STONEWALL," BOUGHT FROM AMERICA.

4. 1869; THE PADDLE - WHEEL BATTLE - SHIP "KANGSOO."

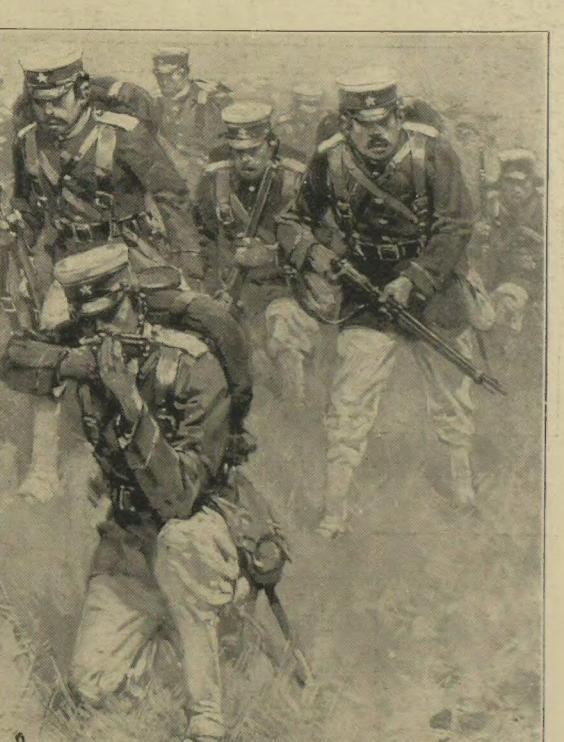
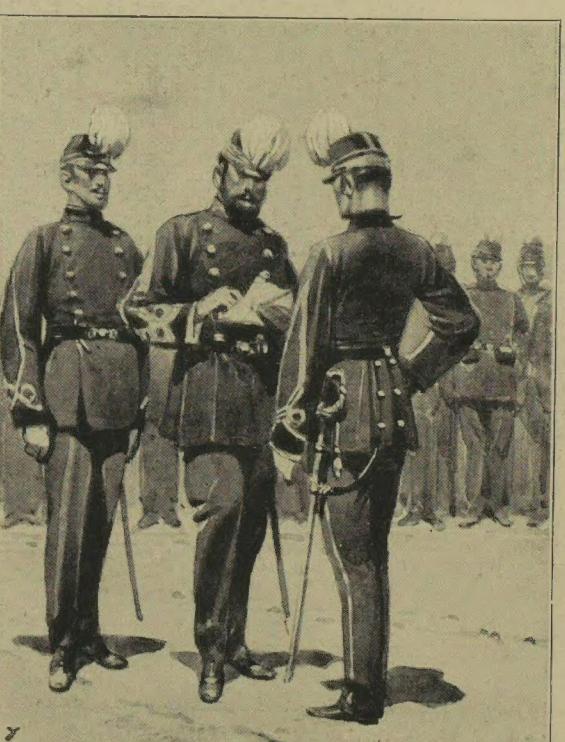
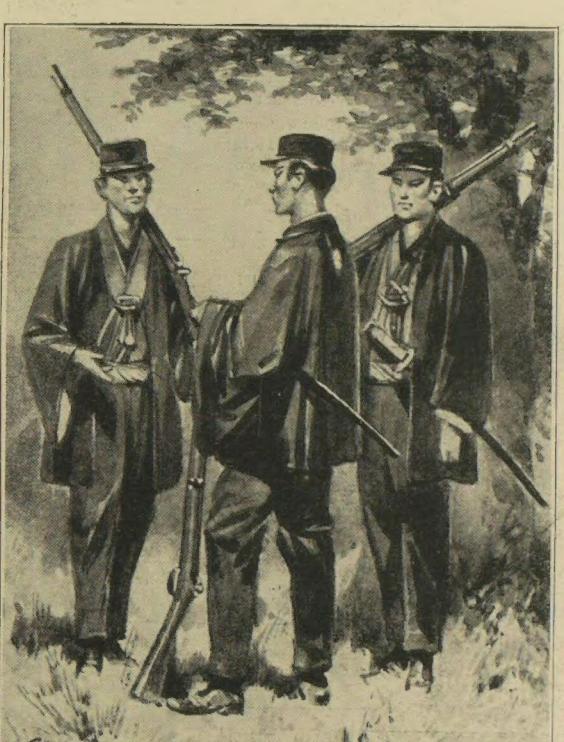
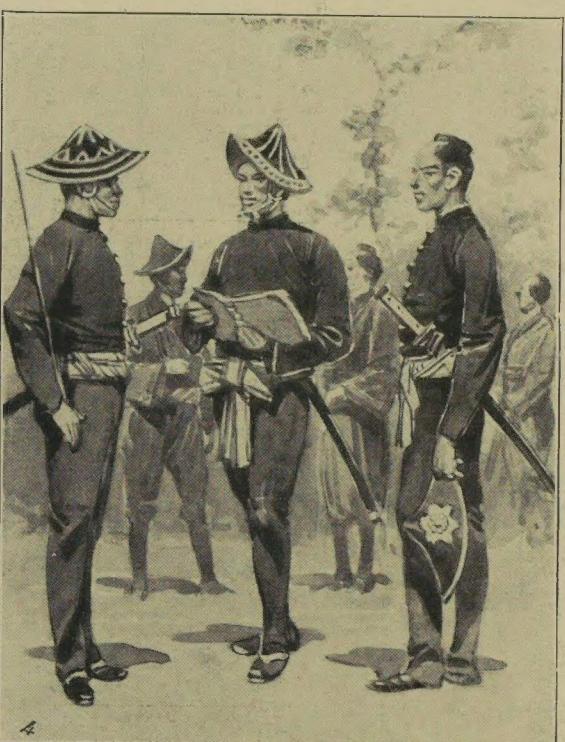
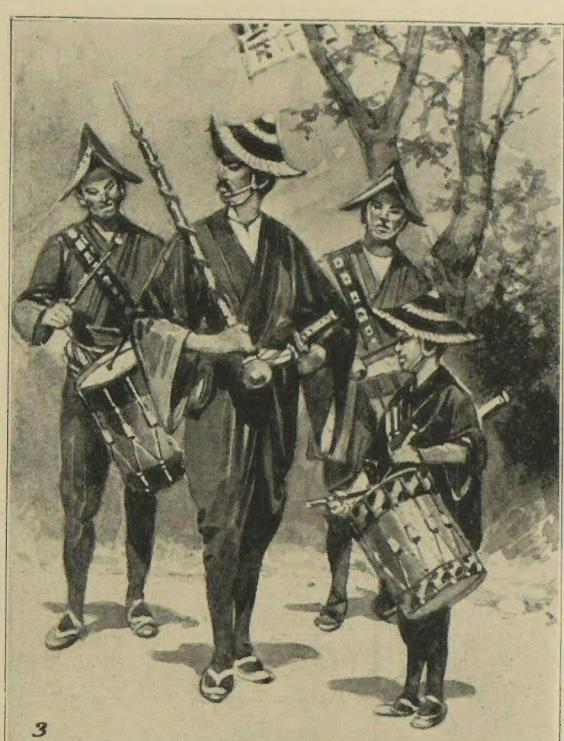
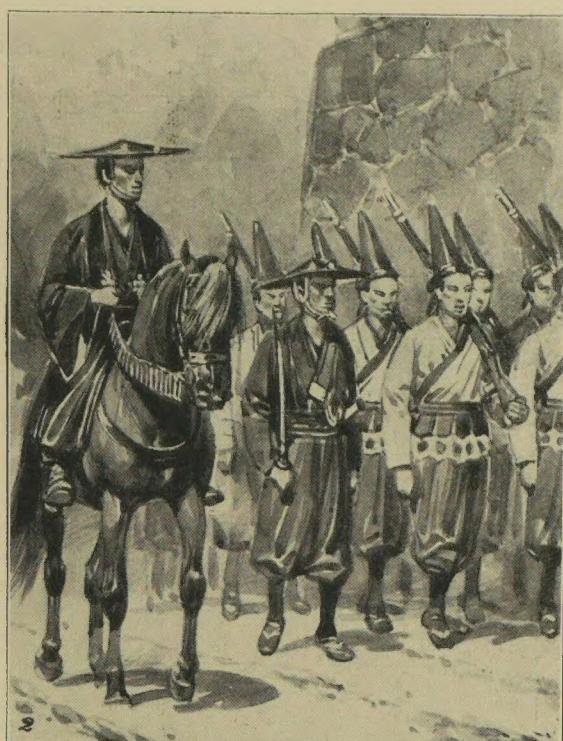
5. 1881; INTRODUCTION OF EUROPEAN LIGHT FIGHTING CRAFT: THE GUN-BOAT "TSUKUSHI."

6. 1891; A TORPEDO - BOAT DESTROYER.

7. 1901; ONE OF THE LATEST ADDITIONS TO THE JAPANESE NAVY: THE "SHIKISHIMA."

JAPAN'S LEAP FROM BARBARISM TO CIVILISATION: A GENERATION OF MILITARY PROGRESS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKHOEK.



CHANGES IN JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT SINCE 1867.

1. Earliest Inception of Drill: Sergeant with Cat-o'-Nine-Tails.
2. Officer with Two Swords and Distinct Uniform from Rank-and-File.
3. French Influence in Drum-Major's Cane; English Influence in Drums.
4. Growth in Organisation: Officer's Instructions to Sergeant-Major, Orderly Doffing Cap Instead of Saluting.
5. About 1870: European Military Tent and European Caps, with Regimental Badge and Neck-Protector; Rice-Bucket.
6. About 1873: French Caps, Native Sword, German Rifles.
7. 1875-80: Full-Dress Uniform of Infantry Officers — French Képi, Tunic, White Cock's Feathers, Gold Chevrons, European Swords.
8. 1880 Onwards: General Officer and Cavalry Officer in Spencer General's Cap, Holsters, and Saddle-Cloth, French; Cavalry Officer has Flat German Undress Cap, retained ever since in Field Service.
9. Present Day: White Summer Uniform. Field Cap, Knapsack, Great-Coat, and Mess-Tin of Modern German Pattern and Fastening; so with Cartridge-Pouches; French Trousers and White Gaiters; Sword-Bayonet a curious Cross between German and French Pattern.

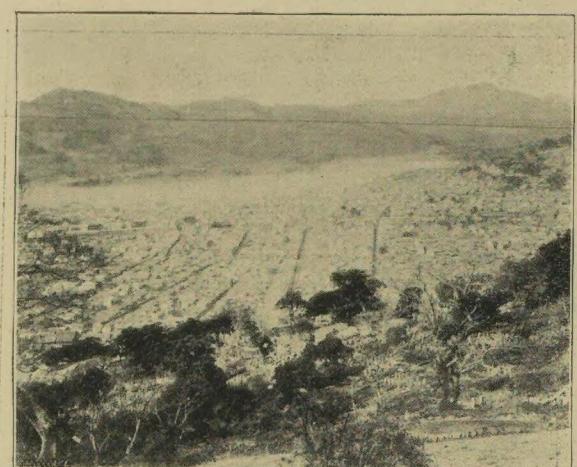
NAVAL STATIONS AND FOREIGN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN THE FAR EAST.



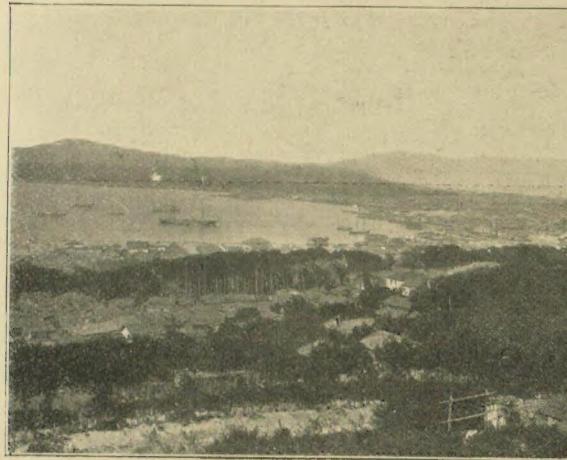
THE ENTRANCE TO NAGASAKI HARBOUR AND SASEBO,
THE GREAT NAVAL BASE, NEAR PROMONTORY ON LEFT.



DOCKS NOW USED BY THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL NAVY
AT NAGASAKI.



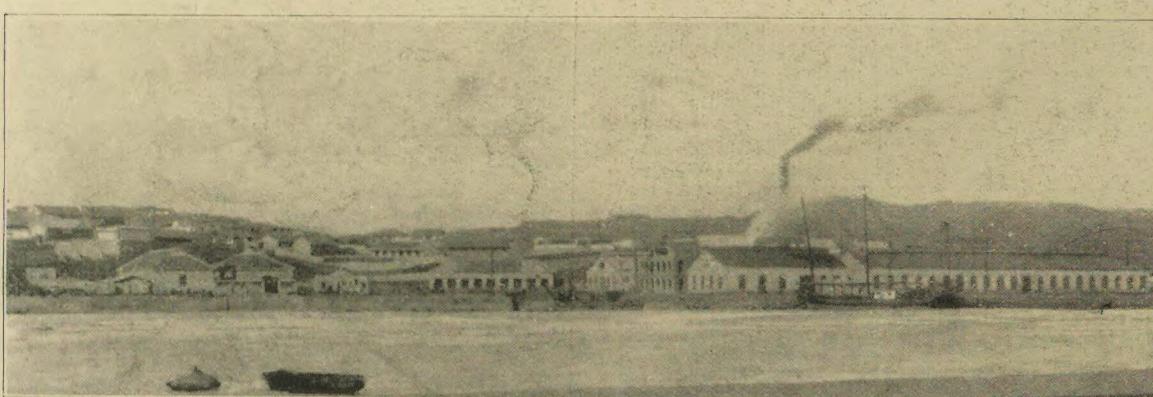
THE GREAT JAPANESE PORT COMMANDING THE CHANNEL
TO KOREA: NAGASAKI.



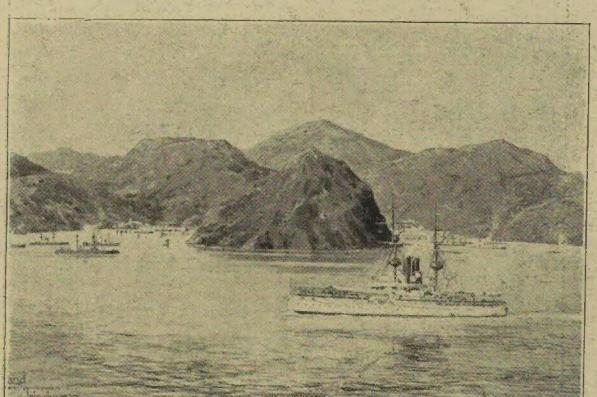
HAKODATE, TREATY PORT IN NORTHERN JAPAN.



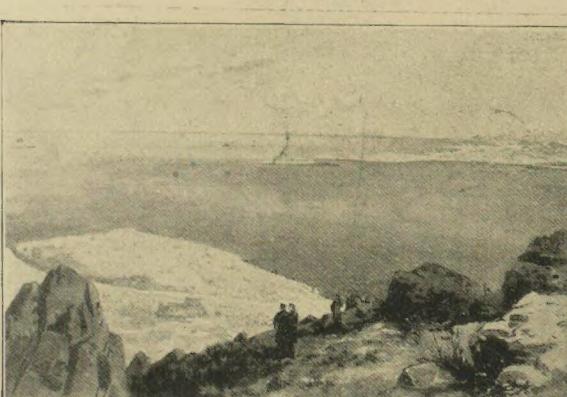
THE CHIEF RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE IN THE FAR EAST: PORT ARTHUR.



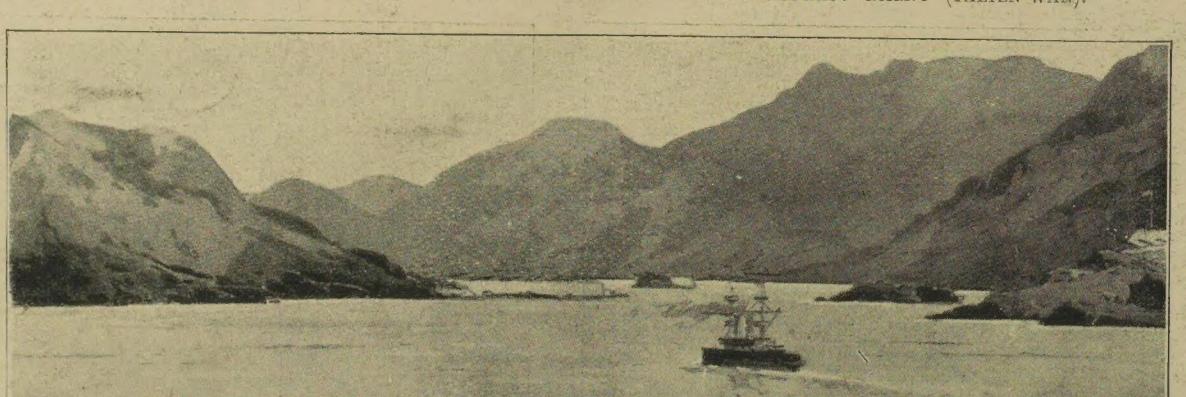
THE RUSSIAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN THE FAR EAST: NAVAL DOCKS, PORT ARTHUR.



THE SITUATION OF THE NEW RUSSIAN TOWN
IN MANCHURIA: DALNY (TALENT-WAN).



THE GERMAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE: KIAO-CHAO.



THE BRITISH SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN THE FAR EAST: WEI-HAI-WEI.



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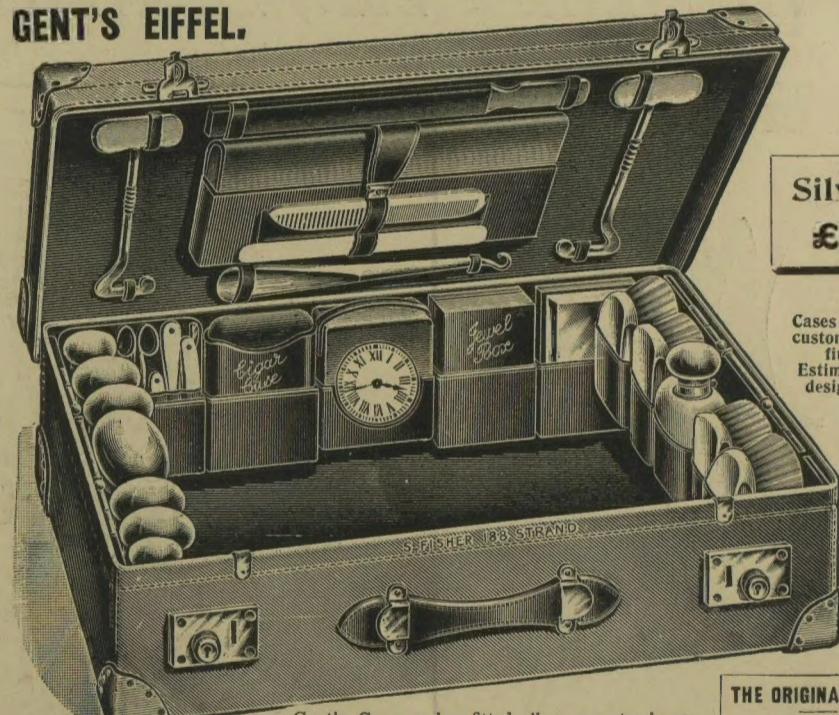
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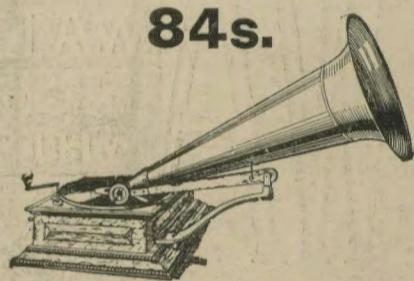


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